

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 MARCH 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian artillery units shelled Basra for 2 hours on 5 March in retaliation for the 4 March Iraqi attacks on civilian targets, Tehran radio reported. In response an Iraqi military statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi forces will "strike at" 30 Iranian cities including Kermanshah, Tabriz, Ahvaz, and Hamadan. The Iraqi statement advised inhabitants of the Iranian cities to evacuate by 0700 GMT on 6 March. In turn an Iranian military communique cited by IRNA warned of "retaliatory measures" and said Iranian forces would destroy "more sensitive and important" targets if Iraqi forces continue their attacks on civilian targets. Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi asserted that Iran has the capability to "strike deep inside" Iraq, the agency stated.

Lebanon

Khaddam Visit — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam described his talks with President Amin al-Jumayyil as "positive," noting that he had come to Bikfayya to discuss ways to achieve national accord and security. Khaddam, whose remarks were broadcast by Beirut radio, also disclosed that he will return to Lebanon shortly to complete these discussions.

Israel and the South — The IDF conducted search operations in the southern village of Sil'a early on 5 March, Beirut radio noted. In a subsequent development, 30 U.S. civilians working with UNIFIL were evacuated from Lebanon because of threats by Shi'ite organizations, according to Jerusalem radio. Earlier, in speeches broadcast by Beirut radio, Amal movement official Mahmud Faqih and Sidon Deputy Nazih al-Bizri announced their intention to retaliate for the Ma'rakah explosion by hitting targets inside Israel. Al-Bizri also spoke of exporting terrorism "to the heart of the United States." As for the effects of Israel's tough methods in the south, the Tel Aviv paper *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* pointed out that IDF casualties have dropped significantly since the introduction of the "heavy-handed" policy.

PLO-Jordan

Commenting on the outcome of the meeting in Amman between King Husayn and a visiting PLO delegation, PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman announced that the talks resulted in agreement on the amendments proposed by the Palestinian side, Tunis radio reported. A related editorial by Amman's *AL-RAY* did not mention any amendments to the PLO-Jordanian

agreement, but noted the awareness by both sides of the need to resume dialogue "in order to reach a joint formula" to confront all possibilities and establish the basis for "pan-Arab confrontation" of Israel's settlement plans. Another Jordanian paper, *AL-DUSTUR*, spoke of the "extraordinary importance" of King Husayn's upcoming visit to Egypt.

Sudan

Bush Visit — President Ja'far Numayri and U.S. Vice President George Bush discussed current Africa and Middle East policies at a meeting following the latter's arrival in Khartoum, SUNA reported. Vice President Bush conveyed a message to Numayri from U.S. President Ronald Reagan which stressed U.S. readiness to extend "all the help" Sudan requires to resolve its problems, the agency noted.

SPLA on Cease-Fire — The unilateral cease-fire and negotiations President Numayri announced on 3 March "are all deceptions," according to the clandestine radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA). Numayri had already sent a reinforced battalion to attack SPLA forces in Jokau when he was talking about a cease-fire, the radio added. In a separate report the radio announced that "more than 1,500 youths" from Equatoria have joined the SPLA forces in the southern Upper Nile operational zone.

Morocco

Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani confirmed that the "only point" on which Morocco could negotiate with Algeria is stopping the attacks on Morocco originating from Algeria, Rabat radio reported. Lamrani reiterated Morocco's stand that the Saharan issue is an "internal matter" in which Algeria should not interfere, the radio added.

Afghanistan

In a joint statement, four Afghan revolutionary groups announced their "complete merger", Tehran radio reported. The four groups mentioned are the Nasr Organizations of Afghanistan, the Guards of Islamic Jihad, the Islamic Movement of Afghanistan, and the United Front of Islamic Revolution.

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PLO's 'Arafat Explains Accord With Jordan

PM051541 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch
2 Mar 85 p 4

[Interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat by Maarten Jan Hijmans: "I Am Certain That the United States Will Not Give a Suitable Answer"; in Tunis — date not given]

[Text] Tunis — The PLO headquarters in Hammam Shad outside Tunis reflects the agitated atmosphere in various political centers in the Middle East since the 11 February birth of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. At the Palestinian WAFA press agency the telephone rings incessantly. In the villas and other buildings Palestinian officials from all points of the compass come and go.

However, besides this activity, the tension can also be seen in another way: a general reticence. It is no secret that the joint Jordanian-Palestinian strategy is a matter of controversy even in the ranks surrounding Yasir 'Arafat himself. However only unofficially and with great difficulty will anyone admit that the accord could be a question of "sink or swim."

Mixing too much water in the PLO's wine without this leading to a breakthrough could lead to allegations that the PLO is prepared for a "separate arrangement, a second Camp David." That could further undermine the position of the leadership, which has been somewhat battered since Lebanon. However, too little flexibility would bring the risk that the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza could be made, under Jordanian-Egyptian pressure, to start moving without the PLO.

Officially nothing is said about all this. In stronger terms: At the present moment the people in Tunis are hardly answering the telephone. However, you can hear, albeit unofficially, that the Executive Committee, after "Foreign Minister" Faruq Qaddumi condemned the accord on Monte Carlo radio, has agreed to remain divided internally but is making no more announcements on the subject to the outside world.

Only one man, it seems, is empowered to speak to the press, and that is Yasir 'Arafat himself. In the midst of all this activity he received me in his office on the second floor of a large villa in the Palestinian complex. Sitting behind a large desk without his customary kaffiyah, which generally conceals his baldness, he spoke, clearly on guard, about the accord for the first time. The tension could be read in his various answers, delivered with a regular smile.

He answered my question whether the accord published by Amman really is the accord to which he put his name with a "yes" and a smile. Asked why the PLO itself did not publish the accord, he said: "We agreed not to publish it. The fact that it was published surprised us. However, it makes no difference; we have no objections."

[Hijmans] What in your view is the most important part of the accord?

['Arafat] First, that we have agreed jointly with King Husayn on a course that must lead to a just and all-embracing settlement of

the crisis in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem and end the Israeli occupation of Arab land, including Jerusalem. We did so on the basis of principles accepted in international law through the UN resolutions bearing on the Palestinian question and the Arab peace plan from Fes. We decided that this must happen under UN auspices, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and of all the parties involved in the conflict, including the PLO, which as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people must be present on an equal footing.

[Hijmans] You spoke of internationally accepted principles and UN resolutions. In this connection, at the moment everyone is asking whether Security Council Resolution 242, and consequently indirect recognition of Israel within its 1967 borders, is included in this.

['Arafat] Resolution 242 has no bearing on the Palestinian question. That resolution was drafted after the 1967 war between Israel, Jordan, Syria, and Egypt. The Palestinian problem is only mentioned as a refugee problem, not as a political and national problem. Apart from that, the PLO was not involved in drafting the resolution.

[Hijmans] In the past the PLO and you yourself have declared several times that 242 would be acceptable coupled with other UN resolutions, General Assembly Resolution 3236 for example, which make explicit mention of the Palestinian rights to self-determination, repatriation, and compensation.

['Arafat] That is the reason why the accord speaks of all resolutions.

[Hijmans] Sorry, but I do not understand this at all. Either Resolution 242 has no bearing on the Palestinian problem and is therefore irrelevant, or it is included in the accord.

['Arafat] Please, no details. This is not an interrogation, it is an interview.

[Hijmans] OK, next question then. The second point of the accord speaks of the Palestinians' self-determination, as soon as the PLO and Jordan are able to facilitate it in a confederation of two states. That is not at all clear.

['Arafat] Self-determination is a sacred right for all peoples in the world. We must bear in mind that the Americans and West Europeans backed self-determination for 800 [as published] inhabitants of the Falkland Islands, but at the same time refuse 5 million Palestinians self-determination. This is unjust, inconceivable, and against the UN Charter. How can it be acceptable? We are human beings.

[Hijmans] What I was getting at was the sequence of events. The accord speaks of self-determination after a confederation has been formed.

['Arafat] That is in line with what the Palestine National Council decided in Algiers in 1983 and the PNC decisions in Amman.

[Hijmans] You do not want to give any further clarification?

[Arafat] It is clear.

[Hijmans] I was in Algiers, and one of the questions there was: Will a Palestinian state be created first and then a confederation formed, or is absorption into a Jordanian framework, intended, after which a Palestinian state will be founded?

[Arafat] This point is based on the Algiers resolution (which speaks of a "confederation of two independent states" — MJH) and on the accord between myself and King Husayn.

[Hijmans] Perhaps I might ask about the composition of the Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. The PLO must take part on an equal footing, you say. However, what do you think of Egyptian President Mubarak's suggestion to let the Palestinians be represented by non-PLO members — people from the West Bank, for example?

[Arafat] He has retracted that. There has been a more detailed Egyptian clarification. The day before yesterday President Mubarak said in *THE WASHINGTON POST* that the Palestinians must be members of the PLO.

[Hijmans] What do you think of Mubarak's other suggestion to hold preparatory talks first between a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation and the Americans?

[Arafat] It is only acceptable if they take place under the UN umbrella, through an international conference as laid down in the accord with King Husayn.

[Hijmans] Why?

[Arafat] Because we want a success. We cannot bypass a well disposed superpower like the Soviet Union. The Americans tried to do that in Lebanon. Perhaps you saw what happened there. The Israelis and the Americans tried to do the impossible.

[Hijmans] In other words what you are saying is: Only with the participation of all the parties involved. This also means the Syrians. However, so far both the Soviet Union and the Syrians have rejected the accord.

[Arafat] However, they have officially accepted the principle of an international conference. The Syrians know — no, I do not mean the Syrians — the Syrian regime knows that the PLO is the champion of the Palestinian people and that we would not allow that regime to prevent us from making independent decisions. We are not Palestinian toys; we will not agree to be cards in the hand of whatever Syrian leader is in power. Instead of trying to get us into their pockets they would be better off worrying about liberating the occupied Golan Heights.

[Hijmans] You think that they must make the best of things. What about George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah? They have also been very critical.

[Arafat] They always have respect for the opposition. They ought to have more respect for themselves and not oppose the accord from the standpoint of the Syrian regime. What happened in

Lebanon is enough, and we should not allow this tragedy to happen again. Is that clear?

[Hijmans] Another thing about the accord. It is not clear to me why the third and fourth points speak explicitly of a solution to the Palestinian refugee problem in all its aspects. These points are all included implicitly in all the UN resolutions on which the accord is based.

[Arafat] You would only need to attend a session of the UN General Assembly to understand that. Every sentence or slogan has its significance for diplomacy there. That is why we are so specific.

[Hijmans] Because of all the excitement surrounding the accord it seems to be a crucial moment for the PLO. What do you think, or what do you hope, will really happen now?

[Arafat] I am certain, and it makes me very sorry, that there will be no suitable answer from the U.S. Government. They are totally under the spell of the tunnel vision of their Israeli policy. Because of the U.S. Government's limitless political, military, financial, and diplomatic aid we are facing the Israeli regime's arrogance of power. However, I have the right to ask how long this can continue. I am sorry to have to say that the Americans and West Europeans will destroy and demolish everything in the region if they continue with this short-sighted policy. The volcano of which I spoke when I left Beirut will erupt sooner or later, unless we are able to agree on a just and all-embracing solution to the Palestinian question.

[Hijmans] What would you like to say to the Palestinians and the Israelis at this moment?

[Arafat] I have only one message: We firmly intend to continue striving for a durable and just peace in the Middle East and a settlement of the Palestinian question. We are still holding aloft our olive branch and our rifle; the rifle is there to protect the olive branch. [answer ends]

While I was preparing to leave he added: "Perhaps one more thing for you information. The Shi'ite resistance in Lebanon is in reality Palestinian-Shi'ite resistance. When the Israelis left Sidon the Palestinians were there again; is it likely that they fell out of the sky? You ought to ask the Israelis that."

'Arafat Interviewed on Jordan Accord, Mubarak Plan
GF051750 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 4 Mar 85 p 6

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by AL-ITTIHAD correspondent Jala al-Sayid in Tunis — date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-ITTIHAD: What progress has been made with regard to amendments to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

'Arafat: As is known, after we signed the common Jordanian-Palestinian working paper with the brothers in Jordan and with the Jordanian king, some points were left for further discussion. The Jordanian side has explained its view on these points and for

my part I sent an explanatory memorandum to his majesty the king on the Palestinian view of these points. We followed that by sending delegations to his majesty the king and to the brother Jordanian officials to follow up this question. His majesty the king responded to the Palestinian view with a highly positive and fraternal spirit and agreed to a working session to be held during the coming 24 hours.

AL-ITTIHAD: What about Cairo's position?

'Arafat: We appreciate and are proud of the Egyptian position and Egyptian support for the Palestinian people which has been confirmed by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on many occasions; the most distinguished of these occasions was during his visit to the United States last year when he said clearly to the U.S. President that the Egyptian position is committed to the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of their state, and that the PLO is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. This position was repeated at the nonaligned conference, the recent UN session, and the Islamic Conference in Sanaa. This position was also repeated during the visits that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak paid to Europe, the meetings that were held in Cairo with African and European friends and with officials of the nonaligned countries, and through the ideas proposed by President Husni Mubarak.

However, we informed the brothers in Egypt that we are committed to what we have signed with Jordan and that the framework we consider favorable, based on what we have agreed upon with the Jordanian brothers, is the international conference that will be sponsored by the United Nations and attended by the Security Council's five permanent member-states together with all parties involved in the conflict in the Middle East, including the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, equally represented in a common Arab delegation. I point out here that this same position was supported by Egypt, the rest of the countries, and a number of friendly countries.

'Arafat Accuses Syria of Negotiating With Israel

AU052135 Paris AFP in English 2122 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Paris, March 5 (AFP) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), has accused Syria of "negotiating secretly with Israel under the supervision of the United States and with the full knowledge of the Soviet Union."

The statement is in an interview with the Paris-published magazine *AL-WATAN AL-ARABI (THE ARAB HOMELAND)*, which will appear on Friday.

Mr. 'Arafat said: "The Israeli forces will totally withdraw from south Lebanon and such strategic spots as Dayr al-Achayir, in the Biqa' Valley, and Mount Baruk, in the Al-Shuf Mountains, only if these talks succeed." He said the Syrians and Israelis had already met in Washington, Tangier, Geneva and Kenya for discussions mainly aimed at preventing the PLO from returning to Lebanon and guaranteeing the security of the north of Israel, which abuts Lebanon.

Mr. 'Arafat also accused Libya and Syria of "continuing their attempts to liquidate the Palestinian leaders."

He also accused Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi of assigning two fighter aircraft to shooting down and killing him during his air travels.

PLO's Al-Rahman Says Jordan Approves Amendments

LD052331 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, PLO spokesman, said that Jordan has approved the amendments proposed by the Palestinian leadership to the text of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on the form of the joint move concerning the settlement of the Palestine problem. In a statement to TAP he confirmed that the talks yesterday in Amman between King Husayn and a PLO delegation had resulted in agreement on the proposed amendments.

It is worth mentioning that the proposed amendments concern in particular the second and fifth articles of the 11 February agreement concerning the issue of self-determination for the Palestinian people and the nature of the joint Arab delegation to possible talks on the Middle East.

DFLP Calls for Joint Lebanese Resistance to Israel

NC051943 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Beirut, March 5 (AFP) — One of the movements in the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) today called for joint Lebanese-Palestinian resistance against Israeli troops in southern Lebanon.

Abu 'Adnan al-Qaysi, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), told reporters here that his group wants "to coordinate its action with the Lebanese factions that are struggling to bring about the liberation of Lebanese territory from Israeli occupation."

The official of the DFLP, a Marxist group led by Nayif Hawatimah, said it was not in the Palestinians' interest to "assume an independent military role in Lebanon as long as the Lebanese national struggle against the Zionist enemy is going on."

The Lebanese national resistance movement of Shi'ite Moslems is fighting the Israelis in parts of southern Lebanon from which they have not yet pulled out under a withdrawal plan announced in January.

Nearly 30 Lebanese have been killed and at least a dozen Israeli soldiers killed or wounded in intensifying conflict over the past three weeks.

The Israeli Government has warned that even after the pullout, it will not hesitate to strike inside southern Lebanon if Palestinian guerrillas try to move back into the region to launch attacks on northern Israel.

Mr. Al-Qaysi's news conference today was the first by a high Palestinian official in Beirut since August 1982, when the PLO fighters were evacuated after the Israeli invasion.

Arab Communists Condemn U.S., Israeli Plans
JN052148 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Arab communist parties have stressed that the Israeli invaders' withdrawal from Sidon is a result of the blows dealt by the national resistance and the extensive popular confrontation put up by the masses in the occupied south. In a statement issued in Beirut today, these parties said that the invaders' withdrawal from Sidon completed the foiling of the 17 May agreement and opened the way to liberate all of the south and expell the Israeli occupiers from Lebanese territories. In their statement, the communist parties condemned Israel's barbaric coercive practices of killing, starvation, and deportation against the villages and cities of the south within the framework of the so-called ironfisted policy, which represented an actual war against the peaceful inhabitants.

The statement says that in its aggressive and fascist policy, Israel receives the complete support of U.S. imperialism, which has always encouraged all Israeli aggressive practices against the Palestinian people in particular and the Arab people in general. This despicable U.S. stand continues in the UN Security Council where the United States has threatened to use the right of veto

to prevent the condemnation of Israel's crimes against Lebanon and other Arab countries.

The statement adds that in the continuation of its crimes Israel depends on Arab defeatism, plotting, and continued involvement in the U.S.-Zionist plan despite all indications of flagrant U.S. hostility for Arab rights and its insolent bias toward the Zionist enemy.

The statement explains that this was clearly manifested in the so-called Husni Mubarak initiative, which completes Al-Sadat's line and the Camp David policy, and is a natural result of the Palestinian rightist leadership's deviation which produced the Husayn-'Arafat agreement. The statement adds that this reactionary move, which occurred within the U.S. plan and under its direct instruction, at the time of the Lebanese national forces' and national resistance front's victories through close cooperation with the Palestinian revolutionary forces and with effective Syrian support, exposes the reality of those who follow this course and their deviation from the willpower and the interests of their peoples.

The Arab communist parties appealed to all peace and freedom-loving forces to consolidate their efforts to expose Israeli terrorist crimes and increase the assistance to and solidarity with the Lebanese people, their national forces, and the Lebanese national resistance front until the unconditional liberation of all Lebanese territories from the Israeli occupation.

GULF AFFAIRS

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia To Hold Joint Naval Maneuvers *LD061009 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0832 GMT 6 Mar 85*

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Mar (KUNA) — It was reported here today that Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are to hold joint naval maneuvers this Saturday.

Military sources informed KUNA that Kuwait and Saudi naval units will hold the maneuvers in Saudi territorial waters. The duration of the maneuvers was not clearly stated. Naval Brigadier General Habib al-Mayl said that they are to be carried out in implementation of the recommendations of the GCC's defense ministers to train the land, naval and air elements of the Armed Forces.

The military sources pointed out that serving officers from the other GCC countries will take part for the purpose of assessing the Kuwaiti-Saudi maneuvers. They explained that the program of the bilateral maneuvers includes search, rescue and fire-fighting exercises, training in chemical warfare, special helicopter training and special combat tactics.

Currently Kuwait and the Sultanate of Oman are carrying out joint air maneuvers in which units from the Air Forces of the two Gulf countries are taking part.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Egyptian President Mubarak's Message *GF051314 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Text] Manama, 5 Mar (QNA) — Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a written message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak dealing with current developments in the Middle East region.

WAKH said that Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah received this message today during a meeting with Muhammad Mahmud Abu Zayd, chief of the section in charge of Egyptian interests in Bahrain. The message comes within the framework of the messages sent by the Egyptian president to the leaders of Arab countries to explain his country's efforts to establish peace in the Middle East region.

KUWAIT

AL-QABAS on Iraqi Diplomat's Assassination *GF041716 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 2 Mar 85 p 1*

[Editorial: "The Arm of Justice Is Longer Than Their's"]

[Text] If Kuwait is an oasis of democracy with freedom of speech, this does not mean that adventurers and wretches can violate its security and the tranquil lives of its people.

The hideous crime, which took the lives of a diplomat and his young son, is by all standards a flagrant violation of human values and of the sovereignty of the law of a country which seeks to preserve the security and safety of all its citizens and all those who live under its protection.

While we are confident that the security organs will do their full duty in uncovering the details of this crime, we feel bound to say that Kuwait will not, under any conditions, allow its land to be transformed into an arena of physical liquidation, whether for political or any other reasons, since the type of crime and the motives behind it do not lessen the seriousness of the occurrence of the crime itself. For this reason, the denunciation of murder and assassination operations is a fundamental stand which is not subject to any type of justification.

Justice will be done and all those who presume to threaten security and stability in Kuwait will get the punishment they deserve. The security of the country and the tranquillity of those who live in it is a matter which does not brook bargaining or concession. The law is above all, and if some evil arms are long, the arm of justice is longer.

ARAB TIMES Comments on Egyptian Stand

GF011406 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 28 Feb-1 Mar 85 p 8

[Editorial by Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Jordan and PLO Can Consolidate Gains"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak of Egypt understands what the West, and the U.S. Administration in particular, wants. The U.S. wants Arabs to announce publicly what they say behind closed doors.

Israel is pleased with the situation, because Arabs recognise its right to survive and live within secure borders, and this means that they recognise Israel but do not want to announce it. Israel takes advantage of different Arab stands, and when the U.S. tries to pressure it, Israel says that Arab stands are not clear. Egypt realised this weakness in Arab stands and took a direct stand which brought it trouble. But the Egyptian stand was right, which has been proved by time and the recent Arab moves including the Palestinian-Jordanian meeting.

The stand of President Mubarak and his decision to send envoys to Romania and Tel Aviv, as well as his recent declaration about a peace conference in Cairo, are a language understood by Western politicians, particularly those in America.

Arabs say they want UN Security Council Resolution No 242 which recognises Israel, but they do not want to exchange diplomatic missions with it temporarily.

It is very clear that Israel considers peace a real danger. If we go back to the Camp David accords, we will see that after signing the accord with Egypt, Israel suffered a serious economic crisis and a bad international situation intensified by the war in Lebanon.

The world understands that Arabs, and not Israel, want peace. Egypt's diplomacy has won rounds in the Arab-Israeli struggle during the last few years, and Jordan and Palestine can increase these gains if they can stop those who shout without offering substitutes for the peace movements.

AL-ANBA' Criticizes Mubarak's Mideast Initiative

GF041950 Kuwait *AL-ANBA'* in Arabic 3 Mar 85
pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "An Egyptian Mistake Deserves To Be Retracted"]

[Excerpts] President Husni Mubarak committed a big mistake when he called on the PLO, Jordan, and Israel to conduct direct negotiations in Egypt or in any other place and with Egypt's participation. The dangers of this mistake at a national level are that he has thrown a hot potato to the PLO and Jordan. If they cannot handle it, the Arab team will again appear as the one which rejects peace or the one which does not know how to steer its struggle with Israel.

The Egyptian initiative came after the announcement of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and after the general U.S., European, and Arab praise for this agreement on a move toward achieving peace. This initiative has greatly distorted the facts and insulted possible Arab action for seeking a political settlement of the Arab-Israeli struggle issue.

The dangers of President Husni Mubarak's initiative are as follows:

1. The call for direct negotiations between Israel, Jordan, and the PLO, which came after the Amman agreement, suggests that the agreement may be a prelude toward a move based on the U.S. formula: that is, direct negotiations. President Reagan adhered to this condition during his talks with King Fahd, who on his part rejected this condition. In this case, the Egyptian stand supports the U.S. stance and not the Saudi-Arab one. It is a dead attempt to isolate the basic and effective Syrian and Soviet role in plotting the map for the Middle East. Moscow and Damascus will not leave the field, especially since Damascus is capable of stopping the game.

2. The Egyptian invitation came after contacts conducted with Jordan prior to the arrival of King Husayn in Cairo, and after the exchange of messages between the Egyptian president and the Israeli enemy prime minister: two messages from President Husni Mubarak and an answer from Shim'on Peres which show the coordination between the Egyptian-Israeli stand.

3. This Egyptian invitation places the Palestinian issue into the briefcase of President Mubarak who is leaving for Washington so that the United States will get what it wants from the peace formula. On the basis of this situation, it is likely that the Egyptian president will present a bill beforehand in order to facilitate the response to his demands as president of Egypt. At the same time, talks [between Reagan and Thatcher] began in the United States about the necessity of supporting Jordan after the agreement was reached.

4. Whatever the degree of Jordanian-Palestinian despair with regard to Arab reality — and both of them are part of this reality — King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat are helpless to go forward and conduct direct negotiations outside the formula of an international conference.

5. The national victory in Lebanon makes talk of despair absurd, in contrast with the false weakness which made such talk an arm of the Egyptian-Israeli peace. The Lebanese people — with Syrian-Soviet help — have given an example of fruitful resistance to occupation. This makes it difficult to accept any open invitation for a peaceful settlement. Furthermore, direct talks mean undermining the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which defined an international conference as a formula for negotiations.

The Egyptian initiative might only lead to the success of the Israeli plan which calls for forming a delegation from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to negotiate instead of the PLO and Jordan. Will this plan be in the interest of liberation or peace?

6. The call of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak emphasizes that what is required of the PLO, Jordan, and all Arabs in 1985 is similar to what was required in 1967, namely, direct negotiations without conditions. My humble opinion is that this is the end of road for the Jordanian-Palestinian political action in the event both parties, or one of them, accept the Egyptian invitation. The Arab region is witnessing the awakening of hope and the kindling of the flame of the 1950's. It is wrong to try to run ahead of history, because such an attempt always ends in bitter retreat or failure.

7. The call which President Husni Mubarak made has separated him from reaping the gains of the new image of his rule which he tried to lay down firmly, namely, that his rule will bring Egypt back to its commitment to Arab destiny, far from the containment limits drawn by the Camp David accords. The voices calling for Egypt's return to Arab action and the return of the Arabs to Arab Egypt will find great difficulty in raising the level of their pronouncements to a standard that is acceptable and sufficient to mend the bridges ruined by the Camp David accords.

The invitation is a mistake. There is not a single element in it which makes it worthy of life and progress. It is a mistake in content, stand, and timing. What is built on error remains an error until it collapses or is withdrawn with awareness and sincerity.

ARAB TIMES: U.S. Banks Halt Credit Lines

GF031412 Kuwait *ARAB TIMES* in English 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] A number of American banks have stopped credit facilities to Kuwaiti companies pending the improvement of their financial standing, the Kuwaiti daily *AL-QABAS* reported on Thursday.

Quoting company executives, the paper said that the Central Bank of Kuwait was taking urgent measures to support concerned local companies as well as "retaliatory" measures against American banks involved. These reportedly included Bank of America, First Chicago Bank, Citibank, and others.

"These banks have already suspended the credit facilities to Kuwaiti firms despite the old relationship between the two sides," *AL-QABAS* said. "Several American bank executives have arrived in the country for a first-hand appraisal of the Kuwaiti firms' financial standing," the paper quoted Kuwaiti company managers as saying.

Repeated telephone calls to the local commercial banks and company managers produced no reply because of the Muslim weekend.

AL-QABAS said that the American banking institutions attributed their decision to a number of factors including the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, the retreat in oil revenues, mishaps which faced contracting companies in the Gulf countries last year, and the failure of Kuwaiti companies to honor their financial commitments with those banks.

The paper said that the Central Bank of Kuwait had instructed local companies to keep it informed about any foreign bank that withholds credit facilities from them "apparently as a prelude to withdrawing its deposits from, and suspending dealings with, any bank that takes hostile action against Kuwaiti businesses."

The Central Bank was also contacting concerned American banks to explain the situation and to assure them that it would be taking the necessary measures to meet cash requirements of the Kuwaiti companies facing financial difficulties, the paper said.

An ad hoc committee, headed by the minister of finance and oil, Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah al-Sabah, earlier this month presented a number of recommendations to the government for reactivating the stagnant economy. Proposals included the formation of companies for taking up assets of bankrupt dealers involved in the Al-Manakh stock market collapse, allowing Arab expatriates to trade shares on the stock market, and giving preference in construction contracts to Kuwaiti companies.

To hedge against expredictable developments, most of the banks and companies did not distribute profits for 1984. Those who distributed did not exceed 35 percent, which is a fraction of profits in previous years.

QATAR

Amir Receives PNC Speaker, Deputy 5 Mar

GF051546 Manama WAKH in English 1525 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Doha, 5 Mar (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received today Speaker of the Palestine National Council Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and deputy speaker Salim al-Za'nun.

The current Arab situation, especially the developments of the Palestinian problem were reviewed during the meeting. H.H. the amir of Qatar renewed to the Palestinian delegation Qatar's support of the Palestinian cause.

AL-'ARAB: Mubarak Plan 'Extension of Camp David'

GF031612 Manama WAKH in English 1510 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Doha, 3 Mar (WAKH) — Qatari daily *AL-'ARAB* said Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's recent initiative in connection with the Arab-Israeli conflict is an extension of the Camp David accords already rejected by Arabs. Continuing to present the initiative or any consequent Arab response to it is the equal of going out of the resolutions passed by the last Fes Arab summit, the paper warned.

The new initiative is either an attempt to rally Arab opposition around the Camp David accords or is another cloak and dagger ploy. *AL-'ARAB* pointed and called for strong confrontation against all dubious initiatives and proposals to avoid further splitting of Arab ranks.

SAUDI ARABIA

Further Reportage on Visit of British Official

Talks With Finance Minister

LD051829 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Mar (SPA) — Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl met today with Richard Luce, British minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. During the meeting they discussed a number of issues concerning economic relations between the two countries and ways to consolidate them. The finance minister said that he briefed the British minister on the stages of economic development in the Kingdom over the last few years and the projections in the Saudi economy over the coming years.

In a statement to SPA he said that he discussed with Mr Luce the possibilities of increasing the existing economic cooperation between the Kingdom and Britain, and they reviewed the trade and financial cooperation between the Kingdom and the EEC.

Algerian, Libyan Oil Ministers Arrive in Riyadh

LD051627 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Mar (SPA) — Algerian Minister of Energy and Petrochemicals Belkacem Nabi and Libyan Secretary for Oil Fawzi Shakshuki arrived in Riyadh today. They were welcomed at King Khalid International Airport by Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

UAE

Further Reportage on Visit of British Delegation

Joint Economic Committee Meets

GF041708 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Mar (WAKH) — The tenth meeting of the UAE-UK joint economic committee was held today. Muhammad Khalid al-Yusuf, head of the economic department at the

UAE Foreign Ministry, led the UAE side, while the British side was led by Robert Henry, deputy director of the Middle East Department at the British Foreign Ministry and member of the delegation accompanying the visiting British Minister Richard Luce.

After the meeting, Al-Yusuf said that the committee discussed economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries as well as promotion of educational cooperation. He said the meeting also reviewed the draft cultural agreement to be signed shortly as well as means for boosting cooperation in the fields of energy, health, agriculture, water and electricity.

The meeting decided to hold a further session in London early next year.

PDRY

PRC Minister Arrives for Talks 5 March

GF051846 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
5 Mar 85

[Text] In response to an invitation by the brother minister of installations, Comrade Rui Xingwen, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, arrived in Aden today on a visit to the PDRY.

Upon his arrival, Comrade Rui Xingwen made a statement to ANA in which he explained that his visit comes within the framework of strengthening relations between the two countries through the inspection of the works and projects implemented by PRC workers in the PDRY. He expressed confidence that cooperative relations will further develop between the two countries. He hoped that this visit would enhance and consolidate these relations.

He was received at Aden international airport by Brother Fadil Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of installations; the deputy minister; a number of officials at the ministry; and the PRC ambassador in Aden.

Portuguese Communist Party Delegation Arrives

GF051848 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
5 Mar 85

[Text] At the invitation of the YSP, a Portuguese Communist Party delegation led by Comrade (Osto Diobaso), member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; and (Romani Gos Rodriguez), candidate member of the Central Committee, arrived in Aden this afternoon.

During its stay in our country, the delegation will hold meetings and party discussions with YSP leaders on developing relations between the two parties and on exchanging views on issues of mutual concern within the framework of joint struggle relations for liberation, social progress, and peace.

YAR

Economy Minister Departs for GDR 5 Mar

GF051900 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
5 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Brother Ahmad Qa'id Barakat, minister of economy and industry, left for the GDR today at the head of our country's delegation to the 4th annual meeting of the YAR-GDR joint committee which will begin in Berlin tomorrow and will continue until 10 March.

Reportage on Mubarak Meeting With King Husayn**Ghali Previews Meeting***NC051922 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Text] Cairo, 5 Mar (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that the upcoming meeting between President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan is an attempt to coordinate Egyptian and Jordanian diplomacy on all levels to find a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem.

During his meeting today with journalists attending the International Press Institute's General Assembly session in Cairo, Dr Ghali affirmed that Egypt welcomes the return of the Arab League to Cairo. He noted that if we are able to achieve peace in the area — and not only between Egypt and Israel — then there will be no problem regarding the return of Egypt to the Arab League or the return of the Arab League to Egypt.

Regarding the Palestinian problem and President Mubarak's initiative, Dr Ghali said that Egyptian diplomacy is flexible and realistic. It is trying to attract attention to the Palestinian problem.

He noted that Egypt is trying to attract the attention of international public opinion to the Palestinian problem and to treat this problem according to a simple theory; namely, land in exchange for peace.

Dr Ghali added that there is a continuing deterioration in the Palestinian problem due to current developments in the occupied territories. If this deterioration continues, then it will become difficult to apply the principle of land in exchange for peace.

Dr Ghali affirmed that there are no differences between Egypt and the PLO and that contacts between the two sides are continuing. The PLO also has an office in Cairo which coordinates work between the PLO and Egypt.

Dr Ghali affirmed that Egypt has done a great deal to work for an end to the Iraq-Iran war. He said that Egypt is not biased in favor of any side; it is eager that this war should not escalate.

Concerning Egyptian policy toward Africa, Dr Ghali affirmed Egypt's African affiliation through the River Nile. He noted that Egypt is interested in finding a solution to the economic problems of Africa. To this end, he said, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has set up a special aid fund for African countries. Dr Ghali also said that Egypt will participate in a conference, to be held in Geneva on 11 March, to collect aid for drought-stricken African countries.

Dr Ghali said that there are close relations between Egypt and the Arab countries. He referred to the recent restoration of relations between Jordan and Egypt. He said that this is considered to be a new rapprochement between Egypt and the Arab countries. He stressed that Arab solidarity ultimately will overcome all difficulties.

'Ali Interviewed Before Meeting*JN060914 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Mar 85 pp 1, 20*

["Text" of interview by *SAWT AL-SHA'B* correspondent Hidayat 'Abd al-Nabi of Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on the occasion of Jordanian King Husayn's visit to Egypt - in Cairo, date not given]

[Text] *SAWT AL-SHA'B*: What is Kamal Hasan 'Ali's comment on His Majesty King Husayn's meeting with President Husni Mubarak in Al-Ghardaqah today?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Egypt and his talks with Husni Mubarak fall within the context of the continuous meetings and consultations aimed at promoting the settlement efforts, particularly after the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. It is obvious that this agreement contains positive elements that will bolster these efforts. It is natural that during this meeting the two sides will review the Egyptian viewpoint following President Mubarak's recent proposals.

SAWT AL-SHA'B: What is your evaluation of Egyptian-Jordanian relations?

Kamal 'Ali: They are relations of great importance and are based on cooperation in the various fields. This cooperation is also aimed at activating the settlement efforts and restoring the Palestinian people's rights.

SAWT AL-SHA'B: What are the prime minister's hopes for the strong Jordanian-Egyptian relations?

Kamal 'Ali: I hope that these relations will continue to achieve the Jordanian and Egyptian peoples' aspirations.

SAWT AL-SHA'B: You will visit Jordan in April. What are the aims of this visit?

Kamal 'Ali: We hope to complete our discussion of all the topics raised during His Highness Crown Prince Hasan's visit in October and during Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat's visit. During my next visit to Jordan the maritime line between Aqaba and Nuwaybi' will be opened, God willing.

SAWT AL-SHA'B: President Husni Mubarak will shortly pay an official visit to Washington. Does the prime minister expect an increase in U.S. aid to Egypt?

Kamal 'Ali: I really hope that the sums Egypt has asked for from a realistic background will be approved. We know that despite improvement in the Egyptian economy this year, foreign currency remains the cornerstone in the development process.

SAWT AL-SHA'B: May I move on to President Mubarak's proposals?

Kamal 'Ali: The president has not at all canceled the idea of holding an international conference. However, the president's viewpoint remains within the framework of beginning a series of contacts and not negotiations so that some sort of a unified

concept toward the method of solving the Palestine question can be reached.

SAWT AL-SHA'B: How can this be achieved at a time when the Palestinian and Israeli stands are far apart?

Kamal 'Ali: What is important is that the efforts should not be frozen. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is not the end of a stage but the beginning. What we mean is that it is important to continue this stage.

SAWT AL-SHA'B: What do you want from the PLO at this particular stage?

Kamal 'Ali: We want it to know exactly what has been reached and how to utilize this agreement in favor of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, and to find some dynamism to reap the fruit of this agreement.

SAWT AL-SHA'B: What is your comment on the Egyptian-Arab relations and the Gulf states' role in the coming stage?

Kamal 'Ali: There is no doubt that the Gulf states, headed by Saudi Arabia, have a role to play in the efforts aimed at solving the Palestine question. This role should take the form of support for Jordan's move with the PLO.

SAWT AL-SHA'B: Why have the Egyptian-Arab relations not been restored so far?

Kamal 'Ali: I think that this is due to the circumstances of each individual state. We are not at all pressing for that.

SAWT AL-SHA'B: What is your comment on Foreign Minister Dr 'Usmat 'Abd al-Majid's mission in Iraq?

Kamal 'Ali: It was a constructive mission with specific aims. It was mainly aimed at explaining Egypt's viewpoint toward utilizing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. There is no doubt that there was full understanding of the motives which prompted President Mubarak to submit his recent proposals.

SAWT AL-SHA'B: What does the Egyptian prime minister demand that Israel do regarding the West Bank and Gaza Strip at the current stage?

Kamal 'Ali: Our demands were communicated to the Israelis in a specific paper sent to them on 11 October 1978. These demands were repeated in a detailed memorandum in 1981. We asked for measures that could alleviate the suffering of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

SAWT AL-SHA'B: Does the prime minister believe that the Arabs should seize the opportunity of President Reagan's presence in the White House for another term and Peres' presence at the head of an Israeli Government for the next 2 years of the ruling coalition in Israel?

Kamal 'Ali: There is no doubt that this is an opportunity and that Reagan's administration will adopt the same previous line. Therefore, time should not be wasted vis-a-vis the region's urgent

issues. On the other hand, Peres expressed some flexibility in his statements, something which suggests that peace should be established in the region. In the meantime, we insist on the need to observe the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

SAWT AL-SHA'B: After a few months you will have been prime minister for 1 year. What are the most important accomplishments of the last few months?

Kamal 'Ali: Among the important accomplishments was the active continuation of the 5-year development plan, in addition to the implementation of several resolutions, including those on rectifying Egypt's economic march. We can say that we have achieved great success in this regard. This was followed by rectifying the public sector's economic march. Other national objectives were attained in the agricultural sector in a manner that promotes agricultural development, and this is important to meet the increase in population.

Mubarak, Husayn Begin Talks

NC061129 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Al-Ghurdaqah, 6 Mar (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak and Jordan's King Husayn met privately this morning at the Al-Ghurdaqah Sheraton.

President Husni Mubarak and his accompanying delegation arrived at Al-Ghurdaqah airport at 0945 and were received by Red Sea Governor Major General Yusuf 'Affi; Southern Area Commander Major General Muhammad al-Fatih Karim; and other officials. Following the welcoming ceremony, President Mubarak went to the Al-Ghurdaqah airport lounge where he remained for a while.

The delegation accompanying President Mubarak includes Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Dr Mustafa Khalil, chairman of the NDP Foreign Relations Committee; People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub; Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Karim; Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid; Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif; Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development; and Jordan's Ambassador in Cairo Husayn Hamami.

His Majesty King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan arrived at Al-Ghurdaqah airport at 1130. Two Egyptian Air Force planes escorted King Husayn's plane when it entered Egyptian airspace. President Mubarak welcomed King Husayn at the airport. Two children presented King Husayn with bouquets of flowers after which President Mubarak and King Husayn left by car for the Al-Ghurdaqah Sheraton.

The meeting between President Mubarak and his Majesty King Husayn comes within the framework of constant consultations and coordination between Egypt and Jordan in order to give momentum to the peace movement in the Middle East and to end the stagnation which leads to instability in the area. This meeting is especially important because it precedes President Mubarak's visit to France, the United States, and Britain. This meeting also

continues the series of meetings between the president and King Husayn which began with Jordan's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt on 25 September.

This is President Muarak and King Husayn's first meeting since the declaration of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on 11 February.

INA: Foreign Minister on Support for Amman Pact
JN030723 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Mar (INA) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has called for an effective international move to stop the Iraq-Iran war. He said that international organizations must not stop their efforts to end the conflict despite the obstacles placed by Iran before these efforts. He added that Iraq's peaceful stands are appreciated by the world which regrets Iran's intransigent stands.

The Egyptian minister also described the recent Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as a historic, effective move toward the achievement of the Palestinian people's rights, and called for the Arabs to back this agreement. Regarding the selection of the Palestinian delegation to any future international talks on the Palestine question, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: It is the right of the PLO to select the side that will represent it in such talks. He said that nobody has the right to dictate any terms and force any persons on the PLO or interfere in its affairs.

The Egyptian minister said that the United States has raised several questions about the aforementioned agreement and that President Husni Mubarak will reply to some of these questions during his visit to Washington next week. He will also explain the need to back this agreement in order to encourage the momentum for peace in the region.

The Egyptian minister condemned Israel's actions in attacking villages and storming houses in Lebanon, and said that the Lebanese must be left alone to tackle their own problems.

The Egyptian minister, who made these remarks to the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* published here today, visited Iraq over the past 2 days and held talks with Iraqi officials on current Arab developments and bilateral relations.

Joint Communique on Senegal President's Visit
NC051646 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Mar (MENA) — Egypt and Senegal have asserted their solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle and their belief that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East region will only be achieved with the recovery of all occupied Arab territories, including holy Jerusalem.

The two countries also stressed the Palestinian people's privilege to exercise their firm rights — particularly their right to establish an independent and sovereign state under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative. The two countries

emphasized the right of all states in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders.

These statements were included in the joint communique issued today in Egypt and Senegal at the end of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's official visit to Cairo.

The two countries affirmed their interest in the recent Jordanian-Palestinian initiative. They expressed hope that it will contribute to achieving a comprehensive and just peace in the region. They also called for the withdrawal of all Israeli occupation forces from south Lebanon to allow this fraternal country to achieve national unity.

In the communique, the two countries expressed regret for the continued battles between Iraq and Iran. They stressed their firm support for the efforts exerted by the international community, particularly the Islamic Peace Committee, to reach a quick settlement of the conflict through negotiations.

Regarding the situation in South Africa, the two sides again expressed their complete solidarity with the fraternal peoples in Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of the liberation movements there. They also expressed regret for the continuing conflict in Western Sahara which poses a grave threat to peace in the area and to the OAU.

The communique stressed the need for establishing a new world economic order that takes into consideration the Third World countries' legitimate ambitions to achieve democracy. It also noted the need to hold an international conference to discuss the debts of Third World countries in general and of African countries in particular.

In response to an invitation by Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Mrs Mubarak, the Senegalese president, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, and Mrs Diouf paid an official visit to Egypt from 2 to 5 March 1985.

Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister and minister of higher education and scientific research; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, culture minister; Muhammad Safwat al-Sharif, information minister; Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Hasan Ramadan, Egyptian ambassador to Senegal participated in the talks on the Egyptian side.

His Excellency Abdou Diouf was accompanied by a high-level delegation which included: Foreign Minister Ibrahim; Culture Minister Abdel Kader Fall; (Amadou Louis), Supreme Court first president; (Mikhtar Ndaou), member of the National Assembly and chairman of the Egyptian-Senegalese Friendship Society; Chams Eddine Ndoeye, Senegalese ambassador to Egypt; (Sidou Madani Si), Dakar University president; Major General (Mansour Lisk), chief of staff; Ambassador (Brouno Diana), chief of protocol; (Sama Mbodji), diplomatic adviser to the president; and a number of senior officials. During their visit, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, his wife, and the accompanying delegation visited important economic installations and many tourist and historical areas.

In a big ceremony, Cairo University bestowed an honorary doctorate on President Diouf in appreciation for his constant efforts to establish and attain respect for democracy and human rights in Africa.

Abdou Diouf's official visit took place within the framework of the exemplary, fraternal, and friendly relations between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Senegalese Republic, and in confirmation of the historic relations between the Egyptian and Senegalese peoples. The visit provided a significant opportunity for both presidents to express once again their reciprocal esteem and traditional friendship in an atmosphere of solidarity and fraternity.

The heads of the two states held important talks which dealt with the development of bilateral cooperation and current African and international situations.

Under chairmanship of the two presidents, the two delegations held working sessions devoted to discussing cooperation between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of Senegal.

The talks manifested a wide identity of views on the questions discussed, particularly the need to bolster bilateral cooperation in various political, economic, commercial, technical, and cultural domains. The two sides emphasized their joint determination to utilize all potential for diversifying and strengthening this cooperation in order to bring it up to the level of distinguished political relations between the two countries.

Toward this end, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and His Excellency President Abdou Diouf signed an agreement providing for the formation of a higher joint Egyptian-Senegalese Cooperation Committee. This committee will meet alternately in Cairo and Dakar, and will be a legal framework for expanding and enhancing the scope of bilateral cooperation.

Applying the cultural agreement signed in Cairo on 25 July 1963, the two sides decided to sign a cultural exchange protocol for 1985-86 and 1986-87. This protocol includes the fields of culture, education, youth, sports, social development, health, information, press, and tourism.

The two presidents expressed their pleasure at the steps taken within the framework of the cooperation agreement signed in Dakar on 21 February 1983, under which five Egyptian doctors were placed at the disposal of Senegalese medical services. They decided to raise the number of doctors from five to ten.

The Egyptian side expressed its readiness to place Egypt's technological expertise, particularly in the area of engineering, agriculture, water and irrigation research, and solar energy, at the disposal of Senegal.

During the discussions, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf expressed his appreciation for the tangible progress attained by the Egyptian people and government, thanks to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's policy, a policy characterized by wisdom, courage, and persistence. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in turn expressed his appreciation for the clear style, realism, and determination with which President Abdou Diouf is

leading Senegal on its march toward development in conditions of peace and stability.

His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak also expressed his pleasure at the progress achieved toward establishing the Senegambia union.

The two presidents reviewed the (international) political and economic situation and affirmed their pleasure with the identical views expressed on the topics discussed.

The two presidents reaffirmed their adherence to the OAU as the only framework for consultation and as a distinguished tool for attaining cooperation and progress in the African countries. They also emphasized their joint desire to safeguard the principles of the OAU, particularly the independence and territorial integrity of the various states and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The two presidents noted their happiness with the new realistic spirit prevailing in the OAU and with the resolution of the 20th OAU Summit giving special attention to studying and solving the economic and social problems of Africa.

Concerning the situation in Africa, the two sides affirmed their determination to continue their endeavors to achieve stability and homogeneity in the African Continent. They emphasized the importance of attaining permanent peaceful solutions to the conflicts creating tension in some parts of Africa through dialogue and negotiation.

On the South African situation, the two presidents expressed their effective solidarity with the fraternal peoples in Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of their respective liberation movements. They also underlined the fact that a permanent peace in the area will only be established through Namibia's independence in conformity with UN Security Council Resolution 435, the elimination of the racist regime in South Africa, and the establishment of a society based on justice, freedom, and democracy in which human rights are respected.

The two presidents reviewed the situation in northwest Africa and expressed regret at the continuing conflict in the western desert, which constitutes a serious threat to peace in that area and to the unity of the African Continent. They underlined their commitment to applying Resolution 104, issued by the 19th OAU Summit, for finding a final solution to this conflict. They expressed the hope that the Maghreb will occupy its seat in the OAU at the soonest opportunity.

Referring to the problem in Chad, both sides praised the efforts that have been exerted within the OAU framework to find a solution to this problem. They also expressed hope that the brotherly Chadian people will achieve unity and harmony in an atmosphere of peace and national accord. The two sides noted their satisfaction at the progress made in the Brazzaville conference, and expressed hope that even further progress will be achieved within the framework defined by Resolution 121 of the 20th OAU Summit.

The two presidents placed particular emphasis on Middle East problems, confirming their solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle and their conviction that a just and durable peace cannot be achieved in the region unless all occupied Arab territories are restored, including Jerusalem; unless the Palestinian people are allowed to exercise their inalienable rights, particularly the right to an independent and sovereign state under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative; and unless all the region's countries are recognized and allowed to live in peace with internationally recognized and secure borders.

The two sides affirmed their interest in the recent Jordanian-Palestinian initiative and expressed the hope that it will help to bring a comprehensive and just peace to the region. They also called for a total withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from south Lebanon to allow this brotherly country a chance to achieve national reconciliation.

Concerning the Iraq-Iran conflict, the two sides expressed regret at the continuing hostilities between the warring parties. They pledged their solid support for the efforts of the international community, particularly the Islamic Committee for Peace, to achieve an immediate settlement through negotiation.

Turning to the international economic order, both presidents expressed dismay at the marked imbalance in the current international economic order. This is demonstrated by the industrial countries' protectionism, by a breakdown in talks, and by soaring Third World debts.

In this respect, the two sides stressed the need for establishing a new international economic order which would take into account the legitimate aspirations of the Third World for democracy among all countries; for beginning comprehensive talks to include the interests of all concerned parties; and for convening an international conference to discuss Third World debts in general and debts of the African countries in particular.

Both sides emphasized the need for solidarity among developing countries, for solidarity is a major factor bolstering cooperation. To this end, the two sides expressed their intent to further Arab-African cooperation and South-South cooperation in an atmosphere of understanding and common interest.

The two sides discussed the problem of desertification in Africa, particularly in the coastal countries, and expressed their desire to exert every effort to confront it. In this respect, the Egyptian side saluted the historical initiative made by His Excellency President Abdou Diouf when he convoked a conference on drought and desertification in Dakar in 1984. The Egyptian side also noted with satisfaction the important conclusions reached at this conference. The Egyptian side affirmed its readiness to provide Senegal with expertise in the areas of irrigation and land reclamation.

Both sides called on all governments to contribute to the OAU special fund for fighting drought and famine in Africa.

At the conclusion of the visit, President Abdou Diouf expressed his utmost gratitude on behalf of himself, his wife, and his

accompanying delegation, to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, his wife, and the Egyptian people for the warm and cordial reception which they received and the hospitality marking their stay in Egypt.

Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and his wife invited President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife to pay an official visit to the Republic of Senegal. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Defense Minister Ghazalah Returns From U.S. Visit *NC052150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Text] Cairo, 5 Mar (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, returned to Cairo tonight following a 2-week visit to the United States.

During his stay, Abu Ghazalah held talks with high-ranking U.S. officials in preparation for President Husni Mubarak's upcoming visit to the United States. His talks with various officials also included U.S. military aid to Egypt, other topics of mutual interest, and bilateral relations.

Italy's Chief of Staff Concludes Visit *NC061235 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1218 GMT 6 Mar 85*

[Text] Cairo, 6 Mar (MENA) — Italian Chief of Staff General Lamberto Bertolucci left Cairo this afternoon at the conclusion of a 4-day visit to Egypt. During his visit the Italian official held talks with Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, Armed Forces Chief of Staff, on various military issues of interest to both countries.

He was seen off at the airport by Central Sector Commander Lieutenant General 'Umar Hammad.

FRG Defense Minister To Arrive in Cairo 6 Mar *NC021134 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 2 Mar 85*

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA) — FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner will arrive in Cairo on 6 March. His visit, which will last a few days, comes at the invitation of Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production.

This visit is in return for one that Abu Ghazalah paid to the FRG in March 1983, and its purpose is to consolidate and further develop good relations between Egypt and the FRG in various fields.

The crews of three FRG naval vessels began a week-long friendly visit to the port of Alexandria on 16 February.

Armed Forces Issues Communique No 1,761

*JN051723 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Communique No 1,761 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 5 March 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Iraqi Armed Forces have defended and are still defending the homeland and its people's achievements with rare courage, placing the Iranian rulers in a difficult situation, exposing their dilemma before their people and the world, dissipating their black dreams, and utterly destroying their greed and ambitions. Our forces affirm to our great people and to the whole world that our ability to direct devastating blows deep inside Iran is not less than our ability to direct destructive blows on the battlefield, and that the Iranian rulers who endeavor to destroy their own country and seek ways to prove their existence through perpetrating criminal deeds against populated areas will not be able to harm Iraq's pride.

The Iranian rulers must realize that any folly they might commit against our people in heroic, steadfast Basra or in any other place will be severely punished, and that Iraq's retaliation will be devastating and will occur deep inside Iran. With God's help, we will be able to do this. Their eyes will see what their brains could not discern. The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. With glorious air attacks, our daring eagles vied with each other in carrying out their skillful combat missions over enemy positions, equipment, and vehicles east of Basra. They inflicted massive losses in men and equipment and returned safely and triumphantly after carrying out 56 combat missions, praise be to God.
2. Intensifying their strikes at the collapsing enemy forces, our forward units east of Basra opened heavy artillery, mortar, and tank fire at enemy positions, weapon emplacements, vehicles, and engineering equipment scoring destructive hits. They inflicted a number of casualties; they also destroyed six infantry positions and five sources of fire, killing those manning them. One excavator was knocked out. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units captured some weapons that the enemy had left in previous battles.
3. Our brave artillery units opened concentrated fire on selected enemy targets in the central sector scoring direct hits and inflicting losses in men and equipment. Our forces burned one hardware stockpile and destroyed four infantry positions, killing their occupants.
4. Our forward units in the Maysan sector, while carefully monitoring enemy movements and watching its troop concentrations, opened effective, accurate fire inflicting the gravest losses on enemy men and equipment. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our combat patrol units brought back hardware the enemy had left in previous battles.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 March 1985

Iranian Artillery Commences Shelling of Basra**Artillery Duel Waged**

NC051840 Paris AFP in English 1836 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Basra, Iraq, March 5 (AFP)— Iranian and Iraqi guns were waging an artillery battle across the Shatt al-'Arab waterway tonight after Iran, making good on an earlier threat, began shelling this southern Iraqi port at 7:45 p.m. (1645 GMT).

Iranian shells were falling on targets far from the center of Basra at an accelerating rate. An hour after the bombardment started, shells were hitting every 30 to 60 seconds. The exchanges could be seen from the balconies of the Al-Khalij al-'Arabi Hotel, on the Shatt al-'Arab. The Iranian fire, apparently from "Stalin organs", was countered by Iraqi heavy artillery.

Iraqi radio and television interrupted regular programs to broadcast patriotic songs and marches.

Iran had forewarned Iraqi authorities that it would begin to shell "precise targets" beginning at 1630 GMT in response to Iraq's bombing yesterday of the Iranian town of Ahvaz capital of Khuzistan, which killed 11 civilians and wounded 30.

In its warning, Teheran gave civilians 12 hours to evacuate the city, which has a population of about one million, but all appeared to be normal up to a short time before the shelling began.

Iraqi officials in Baghdad had warned in turn that they would retaliate against any bombing of the Gulf port with attacks "deep inside Iranian territory."

The two countries have been at war for more than four and a half years. They had reached a United Nations-sponsored truce last June 4 to stop bombing civilian targets.

Ultimatum Issued

*JN052010 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1914 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] We have just received the following statement by a military spokesman of the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iranian rulers, who have failed to fight the soldiers of truth, the Iraqi heroes, in all operational sectors and have brought many disasters and immense suffering to their people as a result of their insistence on aggression, were unable to hide their failure at the front and their incapability to give battle to great Iraq on the battlefield except by fabricating incidents in order to strike at populated areas. Since 2000 today, these rulers began shelling the brave city of Basra, thus violating the agreement that was signed under UN auspices.

In order to defend their great people and face this reckless extremism of the frustrated Iranian rulers, the Iraqi Armed Forces announce that they will employ all their power and

resources to strike at the following cities: Dezful, Masjed Soleyman, Dehloran, Mehran, Andimeshk, Ramhormoz, Nahavand, Behbahan, Kermanshah, Tabriz, Hoveyze, Eslamabad, Ilam, Sanandaj, Marivan, Gilan-e Gharb, Khorramabad, Hamadan, Ahvaz, Bushehr, Bander-e Khomeyni, Borujerd, Shahabad, Aghajari, Benah, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Saqez, Saradasht, Basteh, and Piranshahr.

We ask the inhabitants of these cities to evacuate before 1000 tomorrow, 6 March 1985. We grant them this period of grace in order to preserve their safety and give them the opportunity to leave. After this hour, we will be free from any obligation. The Iranian rulers will be held fully responsible for any losses that may be sustained because they insist on harming our great Iraqi people and the Iranian peoples that are afflicted by them. The Iranian rulers will be held fully responsible because they insist on their unjust policy, ignoring the rights of the two Muslim, neighboring peoples to live a secure, peaceful life.

We call on the Iranian people to end their tragedies and stop their rulers. They should prevent these criminals from inflicting further suffering on them. We tell the Iranian people again: You have had enough disasters. Iraq never wanted and will never want to harm the Iranian or other people. However, Iraq is forced to resort to violent deterrent action in accordance with its responsibility to protect its cities and the safety and security of its people. Let us push those who call for destruction and war over the precipice. Iraq will make the Iranian rulers pay dearly for their criminal deeds. We seek support from God, the best supporter for those who are in the right.

[Dated] 5 March 1985

Further Details Announced

JN061020 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1005 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Subsequent to our statement issued yesterday morning, Tuesday 5 March, the Iranian rulers insisted on showing their irresponsibility toward their peoples, expressing the grudge that their wicked souls harbor against our great people and tremendous development, and showing their hatred against the state of reassurance and peace being witnessed by our citizens. Those criminals shelled the valiant city of Basra from 2000 to 0030 yesterday with heavy artillery.

[Dated] 6 March 1985

Civilian Casualties

JN061036 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Basra — southern Iraq - 6 Mar (INA) — An INA correspondent said here today that the Iranian shells yesterday fell over several populated residential areas. He added that

casualties were mainly inflicted on children, women, and old people as the roofs of their houses collapsed from the heavy artillery shelling. He indicated that some of the falling shells caused fires in several shops, cut off electric power in several areas, and destroyed several civilian cars.

The correspondent said that the Iranian artillery shells, which poured down on the city of Basra and its environs, severely obstructed the transportation of wounded to the main hospitals and this led to the death of some of them, particularly the children.

Saddam Husayn Receives Saudi Envoy, Message

JN051242 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1212 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Mar (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz' envoy, who conveyed to President Saddam Husayn an oral message from King Fahd dealing with bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

The Saudi ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Tariq 'Aziz Addresses UN on POW Exchange

JN050936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Excerpts] United Nations, 5 Mar (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has appealed to the United Nations to help facilitate the exchange of prisoners of war between Iraq and Iran.

Addressing the first UN Security Council session held here last night to discuss a UN team report on the Iraqi and Iranian POW's, Tariq 'Aziz stressed that Iraq's attitude toward the Iranian POW's did not stem from a political objective that might prompt it to mistreat them and that this attitude has, since the beginning, been basically different from Iran's negative attitude toward them.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that since the beginning of the war, Iraq has called for respecting sovereignty and dignity and for noninterference in others' internal affairs, but Iran did not respect that. Tariq 'Aziz indicated that in 1983 Iraq officially asked UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to interfere personally in the POW issue.

The following is the text of Tariq 'Aziz' UN Security Council speech:

Mr President, I would like to thank you and the Security Council members for your positive response to Iraq's request and for holding this meeting to discuss the subject of the prisoners of war and their treatment in both Iran and Iraq.

Since 1983, we have more than once submitted an official request to the secretary general to personally interfere in the POW issue. The secretary general at that time pointed out that this subject falls within the jurisdiction of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC]. However, the Red Cross was unable to deal

with the Iranian authorities, which later prevented the ICRC representatives from performing their tasks after the Gorgan camp crime. This prompted Iraq to ask the secretary general to form a fact-finding team. The Iranian regime tried to obstruct the dispatch of the team and insisted that this team should also investigate the Iranian POW conditions. When Iraq agreed to that, the Iranian regime again insisted that the team should first visit Iraq, thinking that Iraq would turn down these conditions and thus Iran would abort the team's mission and end the subject.

However, Iraq, out of its sincere concern for the POW conditions, agreed to the visit and paved the way for the team to begin its work. Regardless of our detailed remarks on the team's report as indicated in Document 16962/S dated 19 February 1985, which will shortly be circulated as a UN Security Council document, we believe that this report has provided ample scope for serious discussion of the POW issue. On this occasion we would like to thank the secretary general, the team members, and the General Secretariat for their efforts in preparing this report.

Mr President, Iran has, since the beginning of war, been declaring and insisting on a political objective represented in changing the political and social system in Iraq. Therefore, the Tehran regime's treatment of the Iraqi POW's stemmed from this political objective and was represented in the following practices:

1. The deliberate killing of POW's whom the Iranian authorities suspect of belonging to the legitimate political institutions in their country.
2. Those POW's who escape this premeditated killing are exposed to all sorts of repression and torture with the aim of forcing them to abandon their political beliefs and to betray their country.
3. The Iranian regime, which employs religious and sectarian methods to achieve its political aims, divided the POW's according to their religious beliefs and launched a ruthless campaign of intensive psychological warfare against them in order to turn them into agents serving its expansionist political aims against Iraq.
4. In pursuit of these objectives, the Iranian authorities entrusted the task of running the POW affairs to the regime's agent political groups, which in turn exercised persecution, torture, and political influence against the POW's for political reasons.

As Alexandre Hay affirmed in his statement on 23 November last year, the Iranian regime's policy is actually aimed at forcing the POW's to choose between treason and death. As for Iraq's attitude toward the POW's, Iraq has no political aim that would prompt it to mistreat them. Iraq has, since the beginning of the armed conflict, called for respecting sovereignty and dignity and for noninterference in internal affairs. The political institutions leading Iraq have no branches or agents in Iran that make it seek special political aims in dealing with the POW's. Therefore, Iraq's attitude toward the POW's has, since the beginning, been basically different from that of Iran.

If some mistakes were made dealing with some POW's, then these mistakes occurred during the first stages of the armed conflict. The war that the Iranian regime has imposed on us was

a new experience for us. Dealing with large numbers of POW's was also a new experience for us. Those mistakes were due to lack of experience, individual actions, or bureaucratic reasons that have no political meaning or objective. At any rate, those mistakes were not a premeditated policy with set programs to be implemented as is the case with the Iranian actions in the POW camps in Iran. However, Iraq's stand toward POW's was reflected in its welcoming of, without reservations, the ICRC mission, and its cooperation in order to ensure that the POW's conditions comply with the provisions of the third agreement of the Geneva Convention. The Iraqi authorities have provided the means that would allow representatives of the ICRC to visit POW's regularly, and to supervise the exchange of letters with relatives. Iraq has also respected the religious beliefs of POW's. Moreover, the Iraqi authorities, with the cooperation of international humanitarian organizations, have built a school for the Iranian children whom the Khomeini regime has involved in the war in violation of all human values. This school is a unique example in the history of the international humanitarian law. Iraq has also delivered a large number of POW's without exchange. The most recent Iraqi initiative was the release of POW's from battles that took place last January and February, and giving them the choice of staying in Iraq, returning to their country, or going to any country they chose. These POW's were handed over to the ICRC in three groups.

Mr President, Iraq has enabled the ICRC to perform its duties in all the camps in Iraq, without interruption and regularly since the beginning of the war. This has enabled the ICRC to closely observe the POW's conditions. At the same time, Iran did not allow the ICRC to visit all the POW camps in Iran, even on the few occasions that the Iranian authorities allowed the ICRC to perform its tasks. It is worth mentioning that had the UN team visited all the camps in Iran it would have discovered many facts that have been previously confirmed by the ICRC, and other facts not disclosed by the ICRC in order to maintain the secret nature of its work. We must also refer to the diplomatic considerations in UN circles — considerations that generally affect the process of formulating resolutions denouncing Iran. We find unusual diplomatic efforts to achieve a balance through stressing elements pertaining to Iraq. This might be out of hope that Iran will be encouraged to participate in the UN Security Council's discussions, and to cooperate with it. However, we see once again that all these diplomatic attempts have gone in vain due to the Iranian regime's arrogance and even disdain of your esteemed council. This regime's challenge to the UN Security Council and its resolutions has exceeded that of the Zionist entity which has a bad reputation in this regard. It is time to ask: How long will this council remain silent, ignore this challenge, and give this regime opportunities to violate laws and the will of the international community? The UN Security Council is required to tackle the POW's situation. The UN secretary general's team has made recommendations in this regard. Iraq is ready to sincerely implement all these recommendations. However, the team's report does not include a mechanism for implementing these recommendations. The objective of our call to convene the UN Security Council was to find a practical and effective mechanism for implementing these recommendations. Iraq believes that the UN Security Council should force Iran to agree to allow the ICRC to resume its work in Iran, and that the Iranian authorities must seriously cooperate with it. As for Iraq, the

ICRC is continuing its tasks in it. Moreover, we are ready to cooperate with the ICRC in order to accurately and sincerely implement the UN team's recommendations.

Mr President, we believe that the council should issue a clear resolution on implementing these recommendations. In his introduction to the UN team's report, the UN secretary general said that an effective settlement of the POW crisis can only take place through ending the war. As you all know, the Iranian regime insists on continuing its war against Iraq. Therefore, we believe that the best solution for ending the POW's suffering can be achieved through a complete exchange of POW's so that not a single POW would remain in the hands of either side. This should take place according to a fixed timetable and begin by exchanging the handicapped and the sick who are suffering most, followed by those who have spent longest time in captivity, until the last POW is released. Mr President, in our opinion, this is the ideal solution. Iraq is ready to cooperate with the UN Security Council, the UN General Secretariat, and the ICRC in order to implement this. Thank you.

In another development, Tariq 'Aziz hoped that the UN Security Council would adopt a resolution that conforms with the international commitments, particularly with the humanitarian aspect of the subject under discussion.

Speaking to reporters following the UN Security Council's session last night, he stressed the need to end the tragedy of the POW's. He indicated that Iraq calls for the resumption of the ICRC's activities in Iran and said that the best way to solve the POW issue is to return the Iranian and Iraqi POW's to their countries as soon as possible.

Tariq 'Aziz appreciated the UN secretary general's efforts and compliance with Iraq's request to dispatch a fact-finding team to

investigate the POW conditions, stressing that Iraq welcomes any decision by the secretary general or the UN Security Council. He indicated that Iraq's call for a UN Security Council session is aimed at finding a practical solution to the problem of POW's and at making the ICRC continue its work in Iran.

Tariq 'Aziz expressed Iraq's readiness to cooperate in order to reach a just and peaceful solution to the conflict that Iran seeks to perpetuate.

On the same level, the UN secretary general told reporters that what Iraq proposed to the Security Council on the prisoners of war was very convincing.

U.S. President Receives Ambassador's Credentials

JN060842 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 6 Mar (INA) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has expressed his appreciation for the Iraqi position that calls for achieving a just peace in the region.

After receiving the credentials of Nizar Hamdun, Iraqi ambassador to the United States here last night, President Reagan confirmed his country's desire to cooperate with other countries in order to establish peace and stability in the Arab region and the world.

Nizar Hamdun replied by saying that Iraq is certain that bolstering its relations with the United States will serve the issue of peace in the world as well as stability in the Arab homeland and will benefit all the world peoples. The ambassador expressed Iraq's desire to promote Iraqi-U.S. relations on all levels on the basis of common understanding and mutual interests.

Husayn Visits Armed Forces General Headquarters*JN051245 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
5 Mar 85*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, visited the Armed Forces General Headquarters this afternoon. His majesty was received by Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the chief of staff; and his assistants. His majesty met with the commander in chief and discussed matters concerning the Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by Ahmad 'Ubaydat, prime minister and defense minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; and Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister.

'Responsible Source' Previews King's Visit to Cairo*JN060525 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT
6 Mar 85*

[Text] Amman — A responsible source at the Hashemite Royal Court has stated that His Majesty King Husayn will leave for the Arab Republic of Egypt today on a working visit. During the visit, his majesty will meet with His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to discuss joint action in the international arena in light of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement that constitutes the basic starting point for a just settlement of the Palestine question.

During the visit, His Majesty King Husayn will be accompanied by an official delegation that will include Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Speaker Al-Fayiz Returns From APU Meeting*JN051922 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Excerpt] House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz has said that the the APU's 15th session in Aden stressed the need to abide by the independence of the Palestinian national decision-making regarding the Palestinian people's right to repatriation and self-determination, to support every Palestinian effort through the PLO, to extend assistance to the PLO, to safeguard the PLO's unity, and to emphasize that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in accordance with the Fes summit resolutions.

Al-Fayiz made a statement to a PETRA correspondent upon his return to Amman this morning after leading the Jordanian parliamentary delegation to the APU's meetings in Aden.

Four Sentenced To Hang for Land Sales to 'Enemy'*JN060743 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Mar 85 pp 1, 18*

[Text] Amman — The Council of Ministers has endorsed the death sentence by hanging, passed in absentia by the special court in charge of preventing the sale of real estate to the enemy, on

four fugitives from justice who were convicted of having sold real estate to the enemy. Those convicted are: Muhammad Musa Muhammad 'Ulayyan and Mita Muhammaad Nawfal 'Ulayyan from 'Anata in the Jerusalem district, and Yusuf 'Abd al-Rahman 'Ali Abu Sunaynah and Ishaq 'Abd al-Rahman 'Ali Abu Sunaynah from Hebron and residing in Jerusalem. The court has also decided to put their movable and immobile properties under government control and to consider the sales as null and void.

AL-DUSTUR Outlines Husayn's Visit to Egypt*JN060912 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Mar 85 pp 1, 18*

[Editorial: "The Summit Meeting and Joint Action"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt today and his meeting with his brother President Husni Mubarak are, in light of all the current political developments important events that all parties concerned with the conflict in the region believe to be a major step on the road to crystallizing a joint Arab stand based on sincere desire for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The timing of this important visit, on the eve of President Mubarak's departure to the United States, bestows extraordinary importance on the two great Arab leaders' meeting. This extraordinary importance is clear to anyone who follows developments in the current situation, especially after the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement which has become the focal point for any efforts on the Arab and international levels to break the stalemate in the region.

Perhaps the statements that President Mubarak made the day before yesterday on fraternal Egypt's concept of the peace process in the Middle East and his confirmation of the importance of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement and the need to support and encourages this agreement, perhaps these statements which constitute a broad base for the identical viewpoints of the two countries, constitutes a strong and firm push to the pan-Arab course that aims at crystallizing an Arab stand capable of confronting challenges strongly and effectively.

In light of their decisive role within the framework of any concept to reactivate the search for peace, Egypt and Jordan have realized the great responsibilities of the two fraternal countries. This is why they have managed to resume sincere and serious action in order to achieve a just and lasting peace, and save the land and kinfolk from the yoke of the Zionist occupation.

We believe that the meeting between the two great Arab leaders, His Majesty King Husayn and President Mubarak, embodies the entrenched fraternal ties and the joint pan-Arab concerns between the two fraternal countries. We also have no doubt that this meeting will contribute, in a special and distinguished manner, to further promoting their joint concept and fraternal ties, and to motivating the process of searching for a just and lasting peace — in accordance with the text and spirit of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement that enjoys the support of fraternal Egypt, and Arab and international parties.

AL-RA'Y Examines King's Message to Yasir 'Arafat
JN060850 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 6 Mar 85 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "The Coming Stage"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn's message to Yasir 'Arafat comes within the framework of joint action and preparations for meeting the requirements of the coming stage. This message was carried by a Palestinian delegation that visited Amman and met with His Majesty King Husayn. Reports on the message say that the Palestinian and Jordanian sides have discussed the political situation and its developments in the Arab and international arenas, and that his majesty's meeting with the Palestinian delegation has once again proved the two sides' concern about consultations, coordination, and the joint action plan.

Once again the Jordanian stand proves that it is based on the firm belief that the Palestine question is the crux of the Middle East crisis, and that the Palestinian rights are the basis of any settlement. From this premise, the Palestinians' right to defend their cause and their right to representation are unquestionable. Therefore, any political action that does not consider the complete Palestinian role will inevitably reach the same stalemate that has faced all efforts that attempted to ignore or replace the Palestinian role. When we talk about Palestinian representation we mean that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, their rights, and their issue.

The Palestinian delegation's recent visit to Amman and His Majesty King Husayn's message to Yasir 'Arafat have come at the proper time, and stress the strong Palestinian-Jordanian relations and the two sides' awareness of the need to resume dialogue; the dialogue must be resumed to reach a joint formula that would be able to confront all possibilities and lay a basic foundation for pan-Arab confrontation of the Zionist plans, particularly the settlement policy. This is especially true since we, as Palestinians and Jordanians, are directly concerned with all the destructive consequences of these plans and this policy.

Commentary Criticizes Handling of PLO Agreement
JN051220 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 5 Mar 85 pp 4

[Article by Rami G. Khuri: "Like the Rains: Better Late Than Never"]

[Text] The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on a joint diplomatic strategy to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict through negotiations seems to me substantively sensible, and politically bold. But the manner in which it has been presented to the world has been disappointing. My view is that a good agreement was badly and unnecessarily hampered from the start by a failure of information and creative public diplomacy.

The accord is a good step forward in the march towards moderation by the PLO, and towards a more realistic, practical appreciation of what is diplomatically possible by most of the Arab states. It is an expression of a willingness to make peace with Israel, to negotiate, to coexist, and to live happily ever after in the Holy Land — but only if Israel reciprocates these noble sentiments, accepts to withdraw from all the occupied territories,

and live side-by-side with a confederation of Palestinian-Jordanian states.

The accord is impressive because it offers a vision of peace while remaining faithful to pan-Arab positions that were adopted at the 1982 Fes summit, and to Palestine National Council resolutions reaffirmed most recently at the November 1984 PNC meeting in Amman. The accord offers peace, while demanding reciprocity from Israel. It offers concessions, but only on a mutual basis. It is founded on moderation, but one that can only be activated by a reciprocal Israeli expression of moderation.

I like the conditionality that is built into the agreement. It spells out our concessions and compromises, but demands in return similar changes in Israeli positions. It is an eminently fair and reasonable approach to peace that should gain widespread international support. More importantly, it should be of interest to peace and compromise-oriented groups within Israel.

I am struck by how fast the PLO-Jordan accord has caused the two halves of the Israeli coalition government to speak so differently about the prospects for peace. Mr. Peres and his people have responded with a relatively open mind, and a willingness to study proposals and see what opening may exist for meaningful peace talks. Mr. Shamir and his people have poured cold water on the Jordan-PLO accord and on the flurry of proposals from Egyptian President Mubarak. This is a trend the Arabs should exploit.

Imagine what might have happened if the Jordan-PLO accord had been presented to a) the Jordanian and Palestinian people, b) the Arabs, c) Israeli public opinion and d) the rest of the world, in a more dynamic and politically compelling manner. I think the present atmosphere of ambiguity, and even some disagreement on different aspects of the accord, stems directly from how the accord was launched into the world.

The accord was first announced in a two-line statement issued by Petra, the Jordanian News Agency, that was characterised by a lack of substance and details. It was initially largely dismissed by most interested people as simply another collection of nice words. A few days later, as more information leaked out from assorted sources, in Jordan, Syria, Kuwait and Israel, the marketplace was characterised by confusion, ambiguity, hesitancy and ignorance about the precise details of the accord.

After nearly nine days of this, the PLO Executive Committee met in Tunis, accepted the agreement, and issued a statement that seemed to ask for clarification on several points. A few days later, the text of the accord was released in Jordan. This was followed by individual statements supporting and criticising the accord, including statements by several prominent PLO leaders. The marketplace was further confused by all this — not to mention also by the gusher of ideas that suddenly flowed out of the fountain of diplomacy in Cairo.

I can understand the ambiguity surrounding the Egyptian proposals. Whether Jordan, the PLO or other Arab parties support or reject the Egyptian proposals, some may want to withhold comment to see if Egypt can win any flexibility or concessions from Israel and the United States. Fair enough.

But I cannot for the life of me understand why this constructive and politically forward-looking and attractive accord should have been hampered from its birth by such an inefficient, confusing and unprofessional policy of information and explanation.

Specifically, I would urge Jordanian and PLO officials to consider the following points in hindsight: Why was the initial two-line statement issued without any other substance to it? Why was it initially issued at all, if the accord still had to be officially approved by the PLO Executive Committee? Why did the PLO Executive Committee issue its public statement on Feb. 19, instead of communicating privately to Jordan that the accord was approved and asking for clarifications. Why did Jordan unilaterally issue the text of the agreement a few days later prompting criticism by some PLO senior officials, including a statement by Yasir 'Arafat himself just three days ago that there are differences of interpretation by Jordan and the PLO on the meaning of a "joint delegation" to an international peace conference under United Nations auspices?

These are all procedural points, but they have detracted from the substantive importance of the accord. If there were/are subtle differences in interpretation of some parts of the accord by Jordanian and Palestinian officials, such differences should have been ironed out in private talks before the initial announcement of agreement, and certainly before releasing the text of the accord.

I would also suggest that the meaning of the accord should have been spelled out far more emphatically in public by both Jordanian and Palestinian officials. This accord is designed to reactivate a dormant Arab diplomatic effort to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict through peaceful negotiations. It talks about

direct negotiations with Israeli in a U.N.-sponsored international peace conference. It is based on the Fes plan and United Nations resolutions, which in turn talk about a peace in which the security of all states in the region is guaranteed

These are powerful political cards in the Arab hand, but they are being played in a confused and at times dishevelled manner. This only allows potential supporters in the West and internationally to hold back, while reinforcing the arguments of Israelis who are only looking for reasons to ignore Arab peace overtures.

I am convinced that the accord is a good one, and can be used convincingly to strengthen the hands of more reasonable Israelis who are willing and perhaps even anxious, to discuss serious peace possibilities with the Arabs. This accord should be used as powerful political ammunition to address those in the West and in Israel who are willing, as we are, to probe genuine opportunities for a fair and balanced peace.

I fear that little of this has happened, largely because of the way the public expression of the accord has been mishandled to date. By developing more public understanding of, and support for, the accord among Jordanians and Palestinians, North Americans and Europeans, and Israelis, the landscape of public opinion could be much more conducive to prodding a more enthusiastic attitude by politicians in Israel, North America and Western Europe.

All of this can still be done, but it requires a degree of diplomatic dynamism and sophistication in public information policies that could match the positive political content of the Jordan-PLO accord itself. Let us hope that, like this year's rains, it will still come, even if late.

President al-Jumayyil Talks With Syria's Khaddam
NC051323 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT
 5 Mar 85

[Text] The first round of the Lebanese-Syrian talks led by President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam adjourned at 1315. President al-Jumayyil then hosted a luncheon in honor of Khaddam.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived at the presidential palace in Bikfayya at 1330 to take part in the talks, which involve various aspects of the Lebanese situation and the steps that are necessary to face the second phase of Israel's withdrawal and its terrorist acts in the occupied parts of Lebanon.

Karami, Khaddam Comment

NC051534 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT
 5 Mar 85

[Text] The second round of the Lebanese-Syrian talks led by President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam adjourned at 1500. The talks were also attended by Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Khaddam later left the Presidential Palace in Bikfayya for Damascus.

Before leaving Bikfayya, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam made the following statement to the press:

[Begin recording] [Khaddam] I was asked by President Hafiz al-Asad to visit Bikfayya and to meet with His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil and with Prime Minister Rashid Karami to discuss practical ways to achieve national accord and security. We discussed all aspects of the situation. It has been agreed that I will return to Beirut within the next few days to complete these discussions and to attempt to (?persuade) all parties to implement the principles and bases agreed upon in the government statement. The discussions were positive. I sense that his excellency the president is making serious efforts in this regard. I also found the same to be true of the other parties with whom I had contacts. Therefore, I hope to meet with you within the next few days, and I hope to convey to you new results and information. Incidentally, I would like to say that we also reviewed the methods and procedures necessary to confront the new phase of the Israeli withdrawal, if this withdrawal takes place. We hope that in the second phase the Lebanese state will be able to achieve results as good as those achieved in the first phase.

[Unidentified reporter] Can we understand from your statement that you were given specific proposals from the Lebanese regime?

[Khaddam] There are no proposals. Rather, there are ideas dealing with the implementation of steps on political, economic, security, and administrative levels as contained in the government statement.

[Unidentified reporter] To whom will you present these ideas?

[Khaddam] These ideas will be discussed at a meeting involving all sides.

[Unidentified reporter][Question indistinct]

[Khaddam] At any rate, all efforts are focused on turning the talks on accord into action in order to achieve accord, and turning the talks on security into action in order to achieve security.

[Unidentified reporter] We understand that Damascus is attempting to reconcile the government members. Do your contacts [word indistinct] so that the cabinet can meet with all its members, including Minister Junblatt?

[khaddam] I hope so.

[Unidentified reporter][Question indistinct]

[Khaddam] The security deterioration has its own domestic factors which involve the various combatant sides. In future meetings we hope to reach practical steps adequate to ensure serious and effective security for all.

[Unidentified reporter] Can we expect Minister Junblatt to accompany you on your next visit to Lebanon?

[Khaddam] I met with the minister yesterday. I sensed a clear desire on his part to regain government unity on the basis of implementing the government statement.

[Unidentified reporter] Have your discussions touched on holding a summit meeting between Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad?

[Khaddam] As you know, there is always the possibility of holding a meeting between the two presidents. As you also know, such meetings take place any time there is need for them. [End recording]

Before departing from Bikfayya Palace at 1515, Prime Minister Rashid Karami also addressed the press:

[Begin recording] [Karami] We have received His Excellency Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. We held two sessions of talks in which a positive and cooperative spirit prevailed for the sake of ultimately ending existing differences and problems over the reforms and the government statement, and for consolidating a basis for salvation and the march toward national accord.

The discussions which were held this morning and afternoon inspire broad hopes. We will await the return of his excellency the vice president during the next few days in order to follow up what we agreed upon today and to attempt to reunify the ranks and bring about a relaxation in the national situation.

[Unidentified reporter][Question indistinct]

[Karami] I am confident that from what I sensed today — positive atmosphere and a fraternal readiness — everything will proceed well, God willing.

[Unidentified reporter] Are you going to make any contacts pending the return of Khaddam?

[Karami] There is no doubt that contacts will continue. We are very hopeful that the next steps will put a final end to the issue. [end recording]

Defense Minister, Officials Discuss Withdrawal
NC051934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
 5 Mar 85

[Text] A meeting was held at the defense minister's office in Al-Yarzi at 1100 today. Those attending included the defense minister, the information and acting interior minister, Army Commander General Michel 'Awn, Army Chief of Staff Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, the director general of the Interior Ministry, the director of the Public Security Forces, the commander of the Internal Security Forces, the commander of the gendarmerie, and representatives of the Directorate for Public Security. The discussions dealt with ways to coordinate the various security commands in light of the second phase of the Israeli withdrawal from some areas in the south, western Al-Biq'a, and Rashayya. At the end of the meeting, Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran said: The meeting was useful and fruitful, for now the security commanders are ready to face any contingency. They have made preparations for the next phase. The public will see that the army belongs to all of Lebanon and works for defending the public interest.

Joseph Skaf, minister of information and acting interior minister, said that a meeting was held at the defense minister's office in accordance with the cabinet decision yesterday. He added: The meeting was attended by Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, myself, and some senior officials from the Defense and Interior Ministries. The discussions dealt with the second phase of the Israeli withdrawal from areas in the south, western Al-Biq'a, and Rashayya. These areas will undoubtedly be like Sidon and its nearby areas, a symbol for solidarity and coexistence among its sons. They will refute Israel's claims that sedition will occur here following its withdrawal. He said that there was a consensus on the need to enlighten citizens and to warn them against believing the daily rumors propagated through senior Israeli officials.

Reportage on Reaction to Ma'rakah Mosque Blast

Demonstrations Protest Explosion
NC051412 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
 5 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Everyone in Lebanon is mourning the martyrs of Ma'rakah, who were victims of Israel's barbaric aggression yesterday. A wave of overwhelming sorrow is gripping the Lebanese areas in the south, Beirut, Al-Biq'a, and the north over the lost lives of the heroes, strugglers, and innocent persons who died treacherously on the altar of sacrifice and loyalty to the land. A wide-scale campaign of wrath and denunciation has spread among political, popular, and leading circles everywhere in the country. This campaign took the form of huge processions and demonstrations staged in protest against the crimes of the occupation forces. The national resistance response to the savage Israeli actions came quickly. Fourteen operations were launched against the enemy yesterday. The campaigns of terror and bar-

baric atrocities have increased the determination of the inhabitants of the south, Rashayya, and western Al-Biq'a to continue the struggle until the last Israeli soldier is withdrawn and until all the soil of the homeland is liberated.

A student demonstration took place in the Al-Ghubayrah area. The demonstration was estimated to consist of 500 male and female students. A student demonstration arrived at government house at 1215 and demanded to meet with Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Karami received a delegation representing the students and heard its demands on support for the south.

Another student demonstration, estimated to include 1,000 persons, went to the house of Nabih Birri, the minister of state for southern affairs and reconstruction.

Government schools closed in Sidon and its environs. Students and other demonstrators paraded the streets. The same also took place in Tyre and the southern villages. Prayers were held at Harat Sayda Mosque. Large crowds and delegations went to the mosque. The NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent in the south sent us the following recorded dispatch on these processions:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] A large procession set off from Harat Sayda Mosque in denunciation of the Israeli occupation forces' crime of blowing up Ma'rakah Mosque, during which Amal members, martyrs Muhammad Sa'd and Khalil Jarabi, were killed. The procession then roamed the main streets of Sidon.

Amal movement political bureau member Mahmud Faqih and Sidon Deputy Dr Nazih al-Bizri made speeches at Sidon's Martyr Square. Here is what Mahmud Faqih said:

[Faqih] Brothers: In the name of the Amal movement command in the south and in the name of all southern forces and functionaries, we tell the Zionist enemy that he will not be able to bring us to our knees or humiliate us. On the contrary, he will be defeated and we will turn his life into hell. You will soon see, brothers, that we will strike deep in Israel [shouts of jubilation]. We will show this enemy, who wanted to destroy the Amal movement command, that Muhammad Sa'd and Khalil Jarabi have turned into a bomb and a volcano which will erupt inside the occupied territory, inside occupied Palestine.

[Unidentified correspondent] Deputy Nabih al-Bizri said:

[Al-Bizri] Brothers in the south: Zionist terrorism yesterday killed Natashah and her neighbors and wounded our comrade Mustafa Sa'd. Today, Zionist terrorism struck at symbols of the resistance in the south — Muhammad Sa'd and his colleagues. Let Israel know and let the United States, which backs it, know that we will export terrorism to the heart of Israel and to the heart of the United States. Let them wait and see. [end recording]

A 3-day general mourning was declared in the Al-Biq'a area in denunciation of the Zionist enemy's massacre. The Amal movement has pledged to continue the struggle until the liberation of all occupied Lebanese territory. Sami al-Husayni, the

NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent in Al-Biq'a sent us the following recorded report:

[Begin Recording][Al-Husayni][words indistinct]"Death to the United States," "Death to Israel," and "Death to the Agents." "God is great." [Words indistinct] Al-Biq'a inhabitants shouted these slogans today in denunciation of the barbaric crime which the Israeli enemy forces committed in struggling Ma'rakah. All Al-Biq'a was in mourning today. The state of mourning will continue for 3 days. Some cities and villages in Al-Biq'a staged a strike this morning in denunciation of the abominable crime committed by the treacherous Zionist forces in Ma'rakah. [end recording]

It is reported from Tyre that a general strike was staged in the city and its environs in mourning of the souls of the martyrs who were seen to their final resting place yesterday.

Birri: Retaliate in Galilee

NC060659 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] In a statement to the French paper *LA CROIX*, Minister Nabih Birri said that members of his movement will attack the Galilee area every time Israel attacks a village in Lebanon. He pointed out that he has asked his men not to attack the Israelis in the areas they vacated during the first stage of withdrawal. He made this request in order to prevent a return of the Israeli Army to Sidon.

Franjiyah Supports Jihad Call

NC060832 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0720 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Excerpts] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah gave his weekly news conference yesterday. He spoke about the situation in Lebanon, particularly the situation in the south, and about general political developments.

Franjiyah said: I embrace the appeal made by His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, for defensive jihad against the Israeli enemy, a jihad that is a religious obligation for Muslims.

Beirut Radio Reports Israeli Raid on Sil'a

NC051216 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1150 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The enemy, continuing his terrorist campaigns, raided the occupied village of Sil'a in southern Lebanon yesterday. The occupation forces assembled men from the village for interrogation. Security sources said that approximately 30 Israeli soldiers in a tank and two armored personnel carriers entered the village of Sil'a east of Tyre. UNIFIL Spokesman Timor Goksel said that a platoon of Ghanaian soldiers operating within UNIFIL had deployed in Sil'a before the Israelis arrived. Security sources said that the Israeli soldiers entered Sil'a yesterday afternoon while

firing into the air, and that a 17-year-old boy, 'Ali Ayyub, collapsed and died of fear. Goksel said that today the villagers handed over to UNIFIL soldiers the body of a resistance man who was shot when he and his friends tried to attack a nearby Israeli post. Security sources said that resistance men have fired katyusha missiles at positions several times during the past few nights.

The Israeli enemy forces today blocked Ansar-Abu al-Aswad road and fired at random, hitting two civilian cars. By blocking the roads, the enemy forces intended to facilitate the withdrawal of Israeli equipment within the framework of the second phase of withdrawal. Israeli forces also blocked the Jaba'-Jarju'-Al-Nabatiyah road for the same purpose.

Israelis Reported Entering Town in Al-Nabatiyah

NC051219 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1208 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Israeli occupation forces have been surrounding (Al-Qufaylah) township in the Al-Nabatiyah district in the south since this morning. They entered the township a little while ago and searched houses.

Lahd Forces Reported Firing at 'Ayn Qana

NC060725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] According to reports from the south, agent Lahd's forces directed heavy machinegun fire from their positions in Jarju' at 'Ayn Qana township, hitting several homes and citizens, including Sharifah Abu al-Hasan and her son, 'Ali. The firing continued until this morning. The two wounded persons were taken to Sidon Hospital.

1 Soldier Killed, 12 Wounded in Junblatt Shelling

NC041821 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Junblatt's gunmen have indiscriminately shelled the areas of Al-Mansuriyah, Mukallis, 'Ayn Sa'adah, Ra's al-Dikwanah, the presidential palace road, Al-Yarzi, Sibnay, al-Hadah, Ba'labakk, and B'abda, wounding 12 persons. The shelling continued intermittently until 1600 today. The random shelling of these areas was accompanied by concentrated shelling of the military positions in Suq al-Gharb, where a Lebanese soldier was martyred. A similar shelling occurred in the area of Kafr Shima.

Junblatt's followers violated two cease-fire agreements; the last one was reached at 1535.

Observers pointed out that the above residential areas were shelled from positions in Al-Shuwayfat, Mtul Shimlan, and Dayr Qubil, and an artillery emplacement behind the national hospital in 'Alayh.

Vice President Khaddam Returns From Lebanon

JN051800 Damascus Television in Arabic 1730 GMT
5 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus this evening after meeting with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Al-Shar', Japan's Nakasone Discuss Mideast Peace

For Tokyo KYODO reportage of the visit of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' to Japan, including his meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his criticism of the PLO-Jordanian pact, see the Japan section of the 5 March Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

PDRY President Stops Over at Damascus Airport

JN051817 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT
5 Mar 85

[Text] President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and secretary general of the YSP Central Committee in the PDRY, stopped over at Damascus International Airport this evening while en route to Aden from Algeria. He was received and seen off at Damascus International Airport by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, PDRY Ambassador in Damascus 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman, and members of the embassy staff.

Dr al-Kasm and President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad held a meeting at the airport attended by the accompanying PDRY delegation. During this meeting, talks dealt with the current situation in the Arab arena.

Peres Rejects Criticism of Meeting With Al-Baz*TA051529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Text] The prime minister has said that, in his opinion, one of the Cabinet ministers is still engaged in an argument with Menahem Begin. Alluding to Minister Arens who criticized the nocturnal meeting with President Mubarak's envoy in Jerusalem, Shim'on Peres told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that this minister had, in the past, been apprehensive about peace with Egypt and he continues to be so; he was pessimistic then and he remains pessimistic. Minister Arens claimed that the meeting with the Egyptian envoys had not been preceded by a debate, but Peres said that at that time, he was in fact acting foreign minister and had actually discussed the matter with the foreign minister. There was no argument among the ministers during the meeting with the Egyptian envoy, there were merely different interpretations. The secrecy of the meetings was meant to make things easier for the Egyptians regarding their contacts elsewhere. I should note in Yitzhak Shamir's favor, Peres remarked, that there has never been an instance when information was leaked from talks that were supposed to be secret. This should also apply to the acting foreign minister. I am not a person who is angered easily, Peres pointed out.

According to our correspondent 'Oded Ben-Ami, the prime minister added: The Egyptian envoy said he knew people in Israel thought Mubarak's initiative was just a trick but Egypt really wants peace.

Peres Responds to No-Confidence Motions*TA052043 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Text] In the Knesset today Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that Israel is prepared to meet anywhere with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation provided that the Palestinians are not declared members of the PLO. Peres said that the problem is not the Palestinians' biographies, but the fact that the PLO and 'Arafat give orders to kill women and children in Israel.

In his response to four no-confidence motions in the government, the prime minister pointed out that the dispute at the moment with Egypt is over the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. In his address, Peres indirectly criticized Likud party members, asking: Why do they shudder when peace is mentioned? What are they afraid of? He said that the Likud government also held secret nocturnal meetings, and emphasized: I was not the one to cast doubts on Israel's sovereignty over Tabah. Our correspondent notes that Peres' address was very tough.

[Begin Peres recording] We cannot and need not agree to everything President Mubarak proposes; indeed I also pointed out what we cannot agree to. There is merit in his proposals as well. For example, does not his dropping of the international conference idea worth merit? When an envoy came to Jerusalem — is this not a positive move? When one of the two proposals is direct negotiations — is this positive or not? I am not saying that we have agreed in full. Now I would like to ask members of the Knesset: Why do you want to say no so much? What do you

gain from a negative answer? What has Israel lost by clarifying its position, pointing out what it agrees to and what it does not? Did this hurt our pride? Was our international standing harmed or reinforced? I clarified Israel's position as follows: Discussions first. Why not? Afterward, if conditions are created for negotiations? — yes; improving relations with Egypt? — yes, we have been proposing this for a long time; meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation without the PLO? — yes; circumventing us and going through the back door in the United States to sell the case of the PLO through an 'Arafat bearing guns and yelling fire? — no. This position is perfectly clear. [end recording]

The Knesset defeated the four no-confidence motions by a large majority.

U.S. Civilians With UNIFIL Evacuated to Israel*TA060813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 6 Mar 85*

[Text] All the U.S. civilians serving in the UN force in southern Lebanon were evacuated to Israeli territory in the wake of threats by Shi'ite organizations to attack or kidnap U.S. citizens. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that this refers to 30 U.S. civilians, 12 of whom are UN observers and others who are administrative UNIFIL personnel.

Kimche Meets Envoys, Discusses UNIFIL Deployment**Ready To Discuss Evacuated Area***TA051719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry director general has said that Israel is prepared even now to discuss with Lebanon the stationing of UNIFIL troops in the areas being evacuated by the IDF, albeit not near Israel's northern border. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that David Kimche conferred this afternoon with the ambassadors of those countries participating in UNIFIL and the UN Security Council. Kimche told them that if Israeli citizens are not allowed to live in peace, the Lebanese would also not be allowed to live in peace.

Calls for End to Violence*TA051908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Text] Israel says that the violence in south Lebanon can be de-escalated if Lebanese leaders will act to prevent the bloodshed. David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry, conveyed this message in Jerusalem to ambassadors of countries serving with UNIFIL and who are members of the UN Security Council. Following the meeting, reporter David Essing asked Kimche for his reaction to Lebanese charges that Israel is responsible for blowing up the mosque in the south Lebanese village of Ma'rakah yesterday.

[Begin recording] [Kimche] Well, they are of course completely ridiculous. We don't do things like that and we weren't there at the time that the bomb went off, and in fact we didn't go in afterwards. My own guess is that they had been preparing either a car-bomb or a bomb of some sorts in the mosque which was acting as a headquarters for terrorist activity, and that there was a work accident, that one of these bombs that they were preparing just exploded and went off. That's one possibility. The other possibility is that there is such tremendous fragmentation at the moment within the Shi'ites, and even within the Amal — in that particular village is the headquarters of Amal — there are so many groups competing with each other, vying for power and for influence, that of course it may have been the act of one of these groups in order to kill off the leaders of another group.

[Essing] But the Lebanese leaders, including Amin al-Jumayyil and Nabih Birri, are talking about stepped up attacks on Israeli forces and attacks across the border itself.

[Kimche] I would like to say one thing about these Lebanese leaders, including President al-Jumayyil, perhaps particularly about President al-Jumayyil. He knows, and all the others know very well, that we didn't go into Lebanon to fight Lebanon. We had no hostility, no enmity, no differences with the Lebanese people. We went in because the PLO had created a state within a state and was using Lebanon as a base for aggression against us. Now, that they knew very well. Unfortunately, by encouraging terrorist activities in the south, President al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese leaders are taking upon themselves a terrible responsibility, because it's that encouragement that is fanning the flames and increasing the violence, and violence begets violence. We had no wish to go into these villages. But you can't expect, on the one hand, the Lebanese leaders to shout and say: Let's have terrorism and let's make terrorism; and then when we take action against that terrorism, they scamper off to the Security Council and make complaints against us. This violence could stop very easily, not by a Security Council resolution, but by having a responsible Lebanese leader declaring that violence should stop in the south, and that would stop all this nonsense. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche also told the ambassadors that Israeli forces were operating against terrorists in south Lebanon. Kimche asked the UNIFIL forces in the area not to interfere or to get in the way of this mission.

ASL Units Reportedly on Verge of Collapse *TA051720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew* 1700 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Units of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in Jazzin and other areas being evacuated by the IDF are on the verge of collapsing. One of the companies now includes only 22 soldiers, compared to 60 men it had about 1 month ago. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that ASL troops have requested unambiguous clarifications from IDF liaison officers regarding the ASL's future. According to them, they have not received clear-cut answers and the IDF officers only once again quoted the Cabinet decision [about the withdrawal from Lebanon].

Jazzin Area Christians Ask IDF, ASL To Remain *TA060554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew* 0500 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] The Christians in the Jazzin area are asking Israel not to evacuate their area and that units of the army of southern Lebanon be left there. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the Christians in the area have informed the government, through IDF officers, that they will recruit hundreds of youths to the ASL and support it financially. They promise that even without the IDF, they will guarantee the existence of a terrorist-free Christian strip in the entire area extending between Marj 'Uyun on the one hand, and Jazzin and Sidon's eastern quarters, on the other. Our correspondent reports that meanwhile the Christians have set up a new militia in the Jazzin area, and they have armored personnel carriers, jeeps, artillery pieces, and heavy mortars in their possession.

Flexibility Marks Continuing IDF Withdrawal *TA060727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew* 0505 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal]

[Text] The government's decision to begin the withdrawal from the Lebanese eastern sector contains only one fact: The withdrawal is beginning. Thus, the IDF can adapt its activity to conditions in the area, without being continually subject to pressure. In any event, this phase of the withdrawal is expected to be concluded within a few weeks; some estimate it will last 12 weeks, others say it will be shorter than this, provided the weather is good.

Security sources say they are convinced that just as the government approved the second stage, so will it approve the third stage without any real resistance. The plan to be presented by the IDF will provide an answer to most security problems, since the methods of operation against the terrorists presented in the IDF plan will be numerous and varied.

The army of southern Lebanon will indeed shrink in size; it is anticipated that many soldiers will return to their homes after the IDF evacuates the area, and the only ones left will be those who live near the purple [international] line. However, the units that will continue to function will enjoy the IDF's full support. They will act on a sectarian local basis: a Druze unit in a Druze area, a Shi'ite unit in a Shi'ite area, and a Christian unit in a Christian area. The expectations of the ASL will be commensurate with its functioning to date.

For the time being, the IDF is engaged in the second phase of withdrawal, but at the same time, funds are being invested in the purple line. It is necessary to improve installations there: to repair roads, positions, and other military facilities. Knowledgeable sources say that until the last phase of withdrawal is completed, the IDF will have spent approximately an additional \$85 million in Lebanon itself. By the time the IDF completes its redeployment, expenses will total more than \$240 million. It should be noted here that the source of these funds remains unclear.

Egyptians Accuse Likud of Blocking Peace*TA060625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 6 Mar 85*

[Text] Egyptian leaders are accusing the Likud leaders in Israel of placing obstacles on the road to peace. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz was informed by Alignment faction sources that Egyptian leaders told Minister Moshe Shahal that the Likud leaders' statements are hindering them from undertaking any positive step.

Egypt's Mubarak Interviewed on Mideast Peace*TA051133 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 Mar 85 p 1*

[Report on interview with President Husni Mubarak by DAVAR editor Hana Zemer "yesterday" in Cairo]

[Excerpt] Yesterday President Mubarak told DAVAR editor Hana Zemer that Egypt would honor all its commitments to Israel in any event. Everything Egypt is now doing in the political arena is aimed at expanding peace, not sacrificing it. President Mubarak also told DAVAR that the development of his country's relations with the Arab world is not aimed at damaging, nor will it damage, the relations with Israel.

The president was talking to Hana Zemer during a limited meeting with members of the Presidium of the International Press Institute, which opened its conference in Cairo yesterday.

In an exclusive interview with the DAVAR editor yesterday, Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said his country had not put an end to the furtherance of the peace process. "This will be a prolonged effort," he stressed, since there is no Egyptian initiative, just Egyptian ideas. He also declared that Egypt would not mislead Israel and was not looking for a way to bypass the peace between the two countries.

The Egyptian prime minister also thinks an improvement in bilateral relations is to be expected. He told DAVAR that Israel is presently creating the conditions for such an improvement by implementing the withdrawal from Lebanon, working to improve the quality of life in the territories, and beginning to discuss the Tabah problem with Egypt.

Jordan Invites W. Bank 'Notables' for Consultations*TA060854 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Mar 85 p 1*

[Report by Yehuda Litani]

[Text] Over the weekend, the Jordanian Government invited all the members of the Jordanian Parliament and other pro-Jordanian figures in the West Bank to come to Amman for immediate consultations. The members of Parliament and the notables left for Amman on Sunday and Tuesday this week, and the meetings with them on the question of the Jordanian-PLO agreement and the Mubarak initiative most likely took place yesterday. The members of Parliament and the notables are due to return to the West Bank today or tomorrow. Sixty of the 120 seats in the Jordanian Parliament are allocated to West Bank

representatives. However, some of the West Bank representatives live in Jordan. It should be noted that such urgent summoning to Amman of Parliament members and other notables is rare and only done in extraordinary cases.

Scores of primarily pro-Jordanian notables from the West Bank and Gaza Strip issued a statement during the weekend, calling on Jordan and the PLO to abide by the agreement reached between them. It should be noted that notables who are identified with the PLO have not signed the statement.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent points out that in the past few months, the Jordanian Government has greatly increased its involvement in the affairs of the territories. Heads of departments and senior Palestinian employees of the civilian administration have been summoned to Amman to report on their activity and on civilian administration operations.

The salaries of municipal workers in the West Bank (that part which is paid by Jordan) have been delayed on several occasions, as a means of pressure to increase their loyalty to the Hashemite Kingdom. West Bank residents who have strongly expressed themselves in writing or orally against Jordan have been summoned for questioning by the Jordanian security police, and have been asked to stop making such statements lest their passports not be renewed.

Last year the Jordanian Government instructed all residents of the territories who hold Jordanian passports to absolutely refrain from traveling abroad via Israeli airports and seaports. About 2 months ago, holders of Jordanian passports were banned from traveling to Egypt via the Rafah border post, and thus they — mainly Gaza Strip residents — were compelled to take the long route across the Jordan bridges and through Amman to Cairo.

The recent Jordanian moves are designed to prove to the residents of the territories, the PLO, and Israel that Jordan is involved and very much interested in everything that takes place, and that it still considers itself a side that should be seriously taken into consideration in any future move.

The Israeli authorities have permitted the members of Parliament and other notables to cross to Jordan without interference or delay. The security authorities had prior information about the intention of the members of Parliament and the notables to leave for Jordan.

Construction Begins on Three New Settlements*TA051530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Text] The Housing Ministry has begun building three new permanent settlements: 'Azmona on the Gaza shore, Kaddim in northern Samaria, and Na'ama in the Jordan Rift Valley. Thirty housing units are being built in 'Azmona, 15 in Kaddim, and 20 in Na'ama. Our correspondent Shalom Oren points out that people have been living in temporary quarters in all three settlements.

Commentary Explores Conflicts in Unity Government
TA060824 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
 6 Mar 85 p 3

[Commentary by Sara Honig: "No Divorce — At Least, Not Yet"]

[Text] Tel Aviv — If Moshe Arens's disclosures from the recent talks with the Egyptian emissary indicate anything, it is how deep the mistrust between the two major coalition partners has grown. What were only a few weeks ago faint rumbles inside the Likud have grown into an openly expressed fear that the rotation agreement whereby Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir is to take over from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will never be adhered to by Labour.

Labour spokesmen yesterday poo-pooed the Likud's anxiety. Some referred to it as paranoia, but the line most often heard from the Labour sources was that the Likud, divided from within and frustrated, is envious of Peres's success.

Whatever the explanation, the two partners have no choice but to keep together for the foreseeable future. Friction between them, however, is expected to intensify.

Key Likud politicians are convinced that Peres and Labour are playing a very clever game. Labour is being "re-legitimized" as the party of the government, which it had been from pre-state days and until 1977, and this is being done with Likud backing, since the Likud as a coalition partner cannot speak against the premier.

The Likud is hobbled. It is now paying for the rotation scheme without having any real insurance that it will get any return on its political investment. This anxiety is producing what Labour politicians deride as hysteria.

Labourites are sitting pretty at the moment. They have not yet paid like the Likud. They have power, and if they step off the national unity bandwagon later they will not be the losers. This is how things are seen on the Likud side, where politicians have begun to believe that the Likud has maneuvered itself into a no-win position. The theory gaining wide adherence in the Likud is that Labour is alert to the first pretext possible to bring down the government and schedule new elections for the autumn. If the economy can be kept fairly stable and the Lebanon pullback is completed without major hitches, October elections are likely, it is believed in the Likud.

Much of this anxiety and anguish was revealed on Monday night. At a closed session of the Likud Knesset faction, Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens was uncharacteristically revealing to his colleagues about the meeting with Egyptian presidential envoy Usamah al-Baz last week.

In an effort to ridicule Peres, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Minister Without Portfolio Ezer Weizman, Arens said that Rabin and Weizman had contradicted him in front of Al-Baz, causing an embarrassing confrontation on a point of fact where they were actually wrong.

Arens alleged that when he told the envoy that any political solution would have to be based on Camp David, Rabin and Weizman interrupted to argue that the basic policy guidelines of the national unity government contain no such stipulation.

Arens told his colleagues that he had insisted in his reply to the two that this was indeed so.

Arens said he got the impression from the meeting with Al-Baz that Egypt is making every effort to give the PLO a role in the negotiations.

He told the faction that all who took part in the meeting, including the envoy himself, ended up with a feeling of frustration.

Arens said: "I have no idea why I had to take part in the meeting with the envoy."

Arens's remarks were followed by scathing denunciations of the Alignment in general and Peres in particular by all who spoke. The general theme in the rest of the meeting was that the Alignment is already moving to break up the national unity government at some convenient opportunity later in the year.

Shamir's man, Mikha'el Deqel, said it explicitly: "Peres is not conducting his policies on behalf of the entire government. He is a party leader after all, and it is legitimate from his point of view to make electoral considerations. But these are apt to lead to the break-up of the national unity government."

Labour secretary-general Uzi Bar'am countered by saying yesterday that "the government is not in danger at the moment, but pronouncements from the Likud are creating a momentum of their own that definitely does not contribute to the government's health or stability. Too bad. Likud has grown so jealous of our achievements."

It all stems, according to Bar'am, from the Likud's own internal discord, which had made its members so frustrated. "They are venting all this pent-up frustration on Labour," he maintained, noting how the Likud could not even agree on who should be deputy defence minister.

Labour's Hayim Ramon was even more outspoken: "The Likud is in a panic. They are disturbed by the fact that Peres is doing so well. He has stabilized the economy and is blazing new peace trails. Peres was a very pleasant surprise indeed to the nation, but an unpleasant surprise to the Likud."

The feeling in both parties, however, is that they cannot now break the bond that holds them together. The Likud cannot now break up the partnership with Labour or it will lose its investment. Labour cannot act until the propitious moment. Besides, Labour sources believe that Peres is popular partly because he is in partnership with the Likud, and the Likud cannot aim its barbs against him. The minute this arrangement is over and the Likud's "protection" is removed from him, he may be more vulnerable.

The expectation in political circles is that the two partners will bicker with increasing acrimony, but will prefer a very troubled

marriage to a divorce that neither of them can afford at the moment.

Effects of Heavy-Handed Policy in Lebanon Studied

TA051215 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
5 Mar 85 p 13

[Commentary by Eytan Haber: "The 'Heavy Hand' in Lebanon: What Next?"]

[Text] It is difficult to argue with facts and figures: Over the 2 weeks that preceded the implementation of the "heavy-handed" policy in southern Lebanon, there were 48 attacks against the IDF and soldiers from the army of southern Lebanon. During the following 2 weeks, according to reports by the IDF spokesman, there were 48 attacks (as of yesterday morning). In other words — at least according to the quantity of attack attempts — the "heavy-handed" policy has not helped at all.

This is not exactly true. It is true that the number of attacks was identical both before and after, but the number of casualties dropped significantly, and, after all, that is the main thing! The question is whether the "heavy-handed" policy that has been used against the Shi'ite villages in southern Lebanon caused the significant decrease, thank God, in the number of emergency helicopter flights from the landing pads in Lebanon to the Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

The answer to this question is, at best, that the Shi'ite terrorists are working under pressure and their efficiency has consequently lessened. Military personnel are unwilling to accept this answer without complaint. Who knows better than they the extent to which the number of casualties depends on luck. IDF soldiers in southern Lebanon have endless stories about cases of luck, and, regrettably, the opposite. The difference between 5-6 killed and wounded, and an attack without casualties is sometimes 10 centimeters.

The more correct and more important answer to this matter is that one cannot know, perhaps we will never know, how many attacks really have been prevented as a result of the "heavy-handed" policy. In the final analysis, it is inconceivable that the military pressure has not hurt someone. As part of that policy, many weapons have been captured which, obviously, were to have been aimed at IDF soldiers. At the same time, this large quantity can teach us just how much southern Lebanon is serving as an

arms cache, enormous in its scale and variety. Everything in the world that shoots has a branch in Tyre, Sidon, or Al-Nabatiyah. The arms caches in Lebanon are like a bottomless well.

The IDF continues to follow the path of the "heavy hand," but this does not mean that all the senior commanders and people involved accept this path. There is a good feeling from the military point of view. After a long time, the IDF has turned from being a reactor to an initiator, from being the prey to being the hunter. This has considerable importance for the morale of the commanders and men who have dealt mainly with protecting their soldiers, in an attempt to get out of this terrible thing called Lebanon as rapidly as possible. Using the "heavy hand" also provides some relief for the feelings of frustration, and why deny it? Revenge, too, for all our miseries in Lebanon. However, anger is generally a bad adviser, and there are people who are now asking whether a continuation of this policy could not damage Israel's security interests in the long run. In the final analysis, we want the tens of thousands of Shi'ites north of Metulla to be good neighbors after the last Israeli soldier leaves Lebanon.

On this issue, one guess is as good as another. Nobody today knows how to evaluate and predict what will happen. Experts say that at least some of the Shi'ite terrorism will continue after the evacuation, both because it is guided by religious-Khomeynistic reasons and because nothing succeeds like success. The Shi'ites, most regrettably, see their terrorist activity against IDF soldiers as a success story. Experts also say the terrorism and attacks will continue because the degree of motivation among the hostile elements has not lessened and the attacks are their "spice of life." Will the Syrians go on hating us? Affirmative. So, why should they stop? Will the PLO terrorists continue to hate us and try for revenge? Yes. Therefore, why should they not come back and attack? Now — the Shi'ites.

That is the problem. The Shi'ites were not enemies of Israel until the Lebanon war and, from their viewpoint, they will not necessarily be Israel's enemies after the evacuation. Israel made grave mistakes in dealing with the great Shi'ite sect in southern Lebanon, but even the mistakes cannot turn the sect into eternal enemies. The big question at the moment is whether the "heavy-handed" policy is not a sort of watershed — the last IDF straw that will break the back of the Shi'ite camel.

There is no answer. In Lebanon, we have already learned, whatever you do, you will not do well.

OAU Members Urged To Honor Financial Obligations
EA052229 Dakar PANA in English 1508 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 5 March — During its 41st session held in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, the OAU Council of Ministers appealed to member-states to be positively concerned about the solvency of the OAU and about their collective integrity to honor their financial obligation to the pan-African body.

In a resolution adopted at the end of the session, the council appealed to member states questioning the scale of assessment for their contributions to provide the acting secretary general of the OAU, Dr Peter Onu, with concrete technical reasons which will make it necessary to revise the next scale of assessment for contributions by the states to the OAU.

They also invited the African states to furnish the OAU secretary with precise demographic data, including their budgetary commitments, balance of payments position and other pertinent information.

ALGERIA

Bulgarian Deputy Chairman Yordanov Arrives 2 Mar *LD030100 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT* 2 Mar 85

[Text] Mr Momchev Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of its cultural committee, arrived in Algiers last night [2 March] on a working and friendly visit at the invitation of Brother Abdelmadjid Meziane, minister of culture and tourism.

Mr Yordanov will have talks with Brother Abdelmadjid Maziane on ways to expand cooperation. The visit falls within the framework of cultural exchanges between Algeria and Bulgaria.

Received by Prime Minister

LD041903 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT
4 Mar 85

[Text] Algerian-Bulgarian cooperation: Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, today received Yordanov, member of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Their talks, which took place in the presence of Abdelmajid Meziane, minister of culture and tourism, dealt with cultural exchanges and cooperation in general between the two countries.

PDRY Chairman Concludes Visit, Departs 5 March *LD051237 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT* 5 Mar 85

[Excerpts] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY, left Algiers this morning at the end of his 3-day official visit. He was seen off at the airport by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party.

It is to be recalled that the final meeting this morning took place privately between Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Communique Issued on Talks With Libya on OPEC *LD052153 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT* 5 Mar 85

[Text] Within the chapter of inter-Arab concerted action and cooperation in the field of hydrocarbons, Algeria and Libya have agreed to make the necessary contacts with other OPEC countries to seek ways and means necessary to improve the situation concerning the oil market and to preserve the unity and solidarity of the organization for the benefit of the defense of their people's common interests. This is indicated in the Algerian-Libyan joint communique published at the end of talks between the energy

ministers of the two countries, Belkacem Nabi and Fawzi al-Shakshuki.

Talks took place yesterday and the day before in Tripoli during which the two parties discussed ways to promote cooperation and to step up the two countries' coordination in the field of hydrocarbons. They expressed their regrets in connection with the results of the latest OPEC conference and in particular with the fact that the organization did not even insist on making a unanimous decision regarding the measures needed to restore market stability. The Algerian and Libyan energy ministers discussed the consequences of this lack of agreement and means to remedy it.

LIBYA

Further Reportage on Visit of Romanian President

Meets Al-Qadhdhafi 5 March

LD051515 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT
5 Mar 85

[Excerpt] A meeting was held this morning between the brother leader of the revolution and President Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The brother leader and the Romanian president also met yesterday.

Cooperation Talks Held

LD051555 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT
5 Mar 85

[Text] The brother secretary of the General People's Committee at noon today received Romanian first deputy premier Georghe Oprea and Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Cooperation relations between the two countries and the need for joint action to give impetus to cooperation between the two friendly peoples were reviewed.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison conferred this morning with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. They reviewed bilateral relations and the means to bolster cooperation and the implementation of agreements signed between the two countries. The importance of bilateral action to drive the joint companies forward and the implementation of the agreements and programs ratified by the meetings of the joint committee at its past session were stressed at this meeting.

Reportage on Visit of Surinamese President

Arrives for 3-Day Visit

LD011844 Tripoli JANA in English 1752 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Jumada Thani, 1 March, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Colonel Desire Bouterse, the president of Suriname, arrived in Tripoli today in the afternoon on a 3-day visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis, the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, was at the head of the reception committee to welcome the president of Suriname on his arrival with the accompanying delegation at Tripoli's international airport.

Taking part in the reception were a number of the general people's committees secretaries, head of diplomatic missions accredited to Libya, and some Armed Forces officers.

Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD041131 Tripoli JANA in English 0947 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jumada Thani, 4 March, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution met yesterday evening with his Suriname counterpart and the delegation accompanying him, which includes the prime minister and foreign minister, a member of the Politbureau and the energy minister. Following the meeting, a working session was held between the two leaders.

Cooperation Talks Begin

LD041154 Tripoli JANA in English 0958 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jumada Thani, March, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Libyan Arab-Surinamese talks began last night in Tripoli. They were attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industry and Tjon Kie Sim, minister of energy and natural resources of Suriname. The talks focused on co-operation between the two countries in various fields and suitable means of developing this co-operation for the benefit of the two friendly peoples.

Joint Economic Agreement Signed

LD051009 Tripoli JANA in English 0825 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Thani 12, March 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — An agreement for economic cooperation, between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Republic of Suriname, was signed this evening in Tripoli.

The agreement was signed by Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Committee and the Prime Minister and Minister of General and Foreign Affairs of Suriname Willem Udenhout.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD051911 Tripoli JANA in English 1748 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Thani 12, March 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A protocol of political, cultural, scientific and information cooperation between Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Republic of Suriname was signed midday today by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Colonel Desire Bouterse, leader of the revolution in the Republic of Suriname.

Concludes Visit

LD051602 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received at noon today Colonel Desire Bouterse, leader of the revolution in Suriname. Colonel Desire Bouterse left Tripoli at noon today [as heard] at the end of his visit to the Jamahiriya. He was seen off by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, and by a number of officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

PRC Railways Minister Arrives in Tripoli 3 Mar

LD031604 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Mar (JANA) — PRC Minister of Railways Chen Puru and his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli at noon today for an official visit.

Cooperation Talks Held

LD042043 Tripoli JANA in English 1508 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Jumada Thani, 4 March, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The meetings of the second session of the Libyan Arab-Chinese Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation began early today in Tripoli.

The meetings focused on bilateral relations between the two countries and followed up what was implemented in the fields of cooperation during the meeting of the first session which was held in Beijing. The program includes cooperation in the fields of railways, ports, roads, agriculture, industry and health and also sports and culture.

The meeting was attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport, several officials from various secretariats, and Chen Puru, Chinese railways minister and accompanying delegation.

Algerian Energy Minister Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD041929 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received Brother Belkacem Nabi, the Algerian minister of energy and petrochemical industries. The meeting was attended by the secretaries of the People's Committees for Planning and for Petroleum.

Statement Issued on Oil Policy

LD051459 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Mar (JANA) — A press statement was issued today in Tripoli in the wake of the visit by Brother Belkacem Nabi, Algerian minister of energy, chemical and petrochemical industries. Here is the text of the statement:

Within the framework of the fraternal relations which link the two fraternal peoples of the Jamahiriyah and Algeria, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning in charge of oil met with Brother Belkacem Nabi, Algerian minister of energy, chemical and petrochemical industries, in Tripoli on 3 and 4 March 1985 to study ways and means to strengthen cooperation and to coordinate oil policies between the two sister countries.

They expressed their regret at the inability of OPEC to reach unanimous agreement on restoring stability to the market at the extraordinary meeting held in Geneva on 28 January 1985, which divided and weakened the unity and solidarity of the organization in confronting the challenges it is facing.

During these meetings the two sides studied the situation created by this state of affairs and the best means of dealing with this matter. The viewpoints of the two sides agree that despite the slight improvement which has occurred in the oil market last February, the continuing lack of agreement among the members has not helped to restore market stability. Therefore, they have agreed to contact other members in the organization for the purpose of finding a suitable solution for this situation to bring about unity and solidarity in the organization and serve the mutual interests and objectives of their peoples.

PDRY Chairman Denounces Husayn-PLO Agreement
LD041115 Tripoli JANA in English 0948 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jumada Thani, 4 March, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of Democratic Yemen and delegation left here yesterday afternoon after taking part in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations commemorating the 8th anniversary of the declaration of people's authority.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud was at the head of the delegation seeing him off, together with secretaries of the General People's Committee, officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and heads of political missions accredited to Jamahiriyah.

President 'Ali Nasir made the following statement to JANA correspondent: Our visit to Jamahiriyah is an extension of former visits. This particular one enabled us to exchange viewpoints with Brother Leader Colonel al-Qadhafi on issues relating to the Arab situation, especially the Palestinian one. We have agreed to adopt steps against the recent Amman agreement and have discussed the world situation. I can assure you our viewpoints were similar as regards most issues. We also took part in the 8th anniversary celebrations and I would like to once again congratulate our people in Jamahiriyah on this occasion dear to us and all Arab revolutionaries, wishing our brothers more progress and prosperity.

Lebanon's Junblatt Arrives for Visit 5 Mar
LD052036 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1945 GMT 5 Mar 85

[text] Tripoli 5 Mar (JANA) — Brother Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party and of the

Lebanese National Democratic Front, and an accompanying delegation, arrived in Tripoli this evening for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Army Chief, Palestinians Discuss Pan-Arab Command
LD042027 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces received this morning a number of Palestinian resistance leaders. They discussed the call of the brother leader of the revolution concerning the formation of a pan-Arab command to lead the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland.

DFSS Supports Command

LD060009 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution has received a cable from the Somali Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] announcing it is joining the pan-Arab command of the Command of the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab homeland.

The Palestine liberation movement Fatah and the General Command announced the day before yesterday their support for the formation of the pan-Arab command.

The Jordanian People's Revolutionary Party cabled the commander of the revolution the day before yesterday announcing its support for the setting up of the pan-Arab command.

Comparison of Al-Qadhafi Speech

Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic at 1330 GMT on 5 March carries a recording of Al-Qadhafi's speech at the banquet in honor of Romanian Communist Party Secretary General Ceausescu. The 1330 GMT version has been compared with the Tripoli Domestic Service Arabic version published in the 5 March Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT, pages Q 4, 5, and found to be identical, except for the omission of the opening salutation and citations such as "the brother leader said" and the following:

Paragraph five, last line, reads: ...weapons in space; not because we are great powers, but on the contrary, because we are small states that might be the victims of the great powers' arms race with general destructive weapons.

All peoples, particularly in the small nations, are interested in international peace being consolidated. Romania and Libya are anxious for the efforts to establish peace in the world to succeed. Consequently, we must exert all the efforts possible in this field. The great powers, as we discussed this evening, can bear the responsibility of destroying the world; but the question of peace is a question for all peoples and the responsibility of all nations.

Moreover, the small nations refuse to allow any agreement between the great powers be accomplished at their expense.

Libya can clearly see that, following the so-called policy of detente during the past years, war was exported to small states and local wars replaced the war that might have broken out between the great powers. It is regrettable that certain states that brag about peace have become warmongers and benefit from exporting war...(supplying additional paragraphs)

Page Q 5, paragraph three, line three reads: ...chance of peace in the Middle East. It is obvious that their existence only depends on force. We will act...(supplying additional passage)

Same page, paragraph five, last line reads: ...in international concepts. We do not believe in dividing the world on religious grounds. We do not believe in states based on religion. Therefore, the existing operation under the banner of Zionism is an operation which is fundamentally rejected and lacks any logic. The Arabs will serve peace if they destroy Zionism. The Africans will serve peace if they destroy racism in South Africa.

In the past, we spoke about the reasons for our friend Romania maintaining relations with the Zionist camp, and the reply was that this might contribute to peace and to the dialogue. But, after all these long years since 1967, we have become certain that there is no use in maintaining relations with the Zionist camp. The only result is that these relations have affected Arab-Romanian relations. There is no doubt that Romania's interests with the Arab nation are greater than its relations with the Israelis. The Zionist camp should not be recognized and should be expelled from the United Nations and besieged until it is destroyed. This would be the greatest service to peace in the Middle East and the world.

I thank you, friend and President and your wife, once more for paying this visit which has enabled us and will enable us to continue the discussion of these important issues. The removal of the political obstacles will make the cooperation between the two countries develop without any hindrance.

Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian...(supplying additional paragraphs)

MOROCCO

Premier Lamrani on Negotiations With Algeria

LD052128 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
5 Mar 85

[Text] Premier Mohamed Karim Lamrani has confirmed that the only point on which Morocco could negotiate with Algeria is the halting of the attacks on Morocco originating from Algeria. Speaking during a press interview in Marrakech with the Spanish newspaper *ABC*, he added that Morocco has borne the burden of war imposed on it by Algeria and has made it a national commitment, enjoying full popular support. The premier said no matter how long the war lasted, this would not deter the determination of the Moroccan people to continue the struggle for its territorial sovereignty.

The premier, however, confirmed the Morocco's readiness to have a frank dialogue with Algeria to be aimed primarily at ending the war, as Morocco considered all the matters concerning the future of the Sahara to be internal ones in which Algeria should not interfere. The premier confirmed that achieving peace in the Arab Maghreb is dependent on the attitude of Algeria toward its creation, the Polisario, as the war -- fed, financed and backed by Algeria -- is the basis of the conflict. Therefore, should Algeria give up this support, it would be possible to achieve peace.

SUDAN

President Numayri Comments on Talks With Bush

JN051150 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 5 Mar (INA) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has stressed the United States' support for Sudan and its readiness to extend all the help it requires to resolve its problems. This was stated in the message President Numayri received from the U.S. President when he received U.S. Vice President George Bush this morning.

In press statements following the meeting, President Numayri said that the U.S. vice president's visit to Sudan, at this time and in Sudan's current circumstances, has a special meaning, indicating that this visit is an affirmation of the United States' relations with Sudan and its support and aid for Sudan at a time when Sudan is facing drought, desertification, and famine in some areas.

President Numayri added that during the meeting the two sides discussed and exchanged opinions about the current general policies in Africa and the Middle East, asserting that there were no differences worth mentioning between the two countries' viewpoints.

President Numayri indicated that the two sides also reviewed the aid the United States extended and will extend to Sudan in the future. He added that George Bush explained the plans for a large project the United States intends to implement in Sudan which would increase agricultural produce. Moreover, the two sides discussed the possibility of obtaining water from the big rivers in Sudan by building reservoirs on them. The talks also touched on the refugee problem and Sudan's suffering in this regard.

President Numayri said he told Bush that despite its problems, Sudan is extending aid to the refugees although this is a heavy burden on Sudan's infrastructures, adding that Bush showed understanding of Sudan's situation and the problems due to the influx of refugees. He pointed out that he asked Bush to acquaint himself with the refugees' conditions and food, health, and medical needs during his visit to Kassala in eastern Sudan.

President Numayri said that hospitals in the eastern region are working beyond their capacity. He said that a hospital which is designed to receive 150 persons has more than 1,000 persons, and that a doctor who is supposed to treat 10 persons is treating about 100 persons. President Numayri added that one of the objectives

of Bush's visit is to get acquainted with the problems facing the African states that he will visit, and to determine the volume of aid that the United States will extend to these states, including Sudan.

President Numayri pointed out that the meeting also dealt with the implementation of Islamic law in Sudan. He stressed that the United States understands Sudan's situation and its policy of the freedom of belief. He said that the implementation of Islamic law is a domestic issue in which the United States must not interfere.

SPLA Radio Comments on Numayri 'Cease-Fire'

EA052336 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Mar 85

[SPLA commentary: "Numayri, the Manipulator, With a New Trick Called the Unilateral Cease-Fire"]

[Excerpts] On 3 March 1985 Numayri has tried to deceive again the Sudanese people by announcing a unilateral cease-fire and negotiations. He shamelessly talked about national unity and peace in the Sudan. The SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] would like to make it clear to all the Sudanese people that we are interested in genuine peace, unity of the Sudanese people and their just development and prosperity. We are not interested in rhetoric, like Numayri. The unilateral cease-fire and negotiations Numayri announced are all deceptions.

Numayri draws up and uses political deceptions to mislead the Sudanese people, because he does not believe what he says. The words used by Numayri are no more than hollow expressions unrelated to reality. He does not desire peace or unity for the Sudanese people. On the contrary, he is behind the great strifes, and at the same time he seeks ways to stay in power. In other words he is not concerned with the problems or issues facing the Sudanese people. His first and last concern is to stay in power. Despite all Numayri's plans, the Sudanese people know the following facts:

1. From 1969-70, Numayri used the communists and the leftists to (?rid himself) of rightists and the religious denominationalists, including the Ansar, Ismail al-Ashari group, and so forth.
2. In 1971 he used the pan-Arabists and the other opportunists to crush the same opportunists who were his friends in 1969 and 1970.
3. In 1972 Numayri, realizing that he had lost ground in the whole of northern Sudan, he forged an agreement with the reactionary Anyanya leaders and southern politicians and used the south as an exclusive power base to crush any democratic popular opposition in the Sudan and in the North in particular.
4. In 1975 and 1976 he manipulated the Sudanese people from the south, north, east and center and used them against the Sudanese from the west. In this period it was a crime if one were a westerner.

5. In 1977 he resented what was happening in the South. He embarked on the so-called national reconciliation with the same northern political parties, which he had persecuted in the early seventies. This move was to unite with the reactionary elements in the north to strike at the south that was beginning to oppose his policies on redivision, oil and development projects.

6. In 1983 he had lost all cards to use in order to remain in power. He imposed the Sharia laws on the Sudanese people in an attempt to appease the Muslim Brotherhood, who threw themselves whole-heartedly on his national reconciliation tricks, and also to beg for money from Saudi Arabia, whose influence on the Sudanese economy was apparent. He also wanted to divide the Sudanese opposition to him on religious grounds.

7. In January 1985 he hanged the leader of the Republican Brothers, Mahmud Muhammad Taha, the man he had used against the Muslim Brotherhood in the years 1973 to 1976.

In all of these actions, it is obvious that Numayri has never united the Sudanese people. The unity of the Sudanese people has never been a priority to Numayri. On the contrary, he has been disuniting the Sudanese people. He has never hesitated to use controversial issues, such as race, religion, tribalism, regionalism and even corruption so as to divide the Sudanese people. He survived because of his skillful exploitation of the mechanics of divide and rule.

Since Numayri came to power there has never been peace in the Sudan. Numayri's 15 years have been characterized by conflict. He should not deceive the Sudanese people. There has never been peace in the Sudan. When there is a truce in one part of the country, there is conflict in the other areas of the country.

This week, Numayri got himself a new ploy, the so-called unilateral cease-fire. Whom is he deceiving? When he was talking on 3 March about cease-fire negotiations, peace and unity, he had already despatched a reinforced battalion to attack SPLA forces in Jokau.

How can Numayri say he has ceased fire? For sure he is trying to deceive and manipulate the Sudanese people again and the world at large, mainly the United States and Western Europe. We know, as we have stated many times, that Numayri is not interested in peace, because in peace time he would definitely lose power. Anybody who has followed the moves made by Numayri for the last 12 months knows that Numayri has been preparing for war all this time. Since he concocted the Omdurman bombing in March 1984, and his latest buying of arms for millions of dollars, which were supplied by Saudi Arabia, through Adnan Khashoggi, we knew his real intentions. Numayri was shocked by withholding of aid by the United States and some Western countries. That is why he is now trying his best to manipulate them in order to get back aid by playing a peaceful man.

Numayri is a shameless opportunist. He is exploiting the visit of the U.S. Vice President Mr Bush in order to be pitied by the Americans. We want to tell the whole world and the Sudanese people that there is no cease-fire. Numayri is only lying again as he has done on many occasions. He has no credibility left. He is a liar.

What is the price of negotiating with Numayri? The price is:

1. Continuation of oppression and exploitation of the Sudanese people by this vampire;
2. Continuation of corruption and mismanagement of our scarce resources;
3. Continuation of disunity of the Sudanese people;
4. Continuation of divide and misrule of our people;
5. Continuation of hunger, disease, thirst and poverty;
6. Continuation of lack of democracy and freedom in the Sudan;
7. His betrayal of the aspirations of the Sudanese people embodied in the SPLA-SPLM.

Because of the mentioned facts, there is no room to negotiate with Numayri, the oppressor and exploiter. The Sudanese people can only ask Numayri to hand over power to them. It is their right and it is not negotiable at all. The Sudanese people must think only of:

1. How Numayri hands over power to them;
2. Alternative government and systems;
3. We ask the Sudanese people to rally behind the SPLA-SPLM.

The SPLA-SPLM wants to underline the fact that Numayri is consistent in his history of deception and manipulation and also in his lack of credibility that he announces a cease-fire and negotiations on the same day that he launches a massive attack on our forces in Jokau.

TUNISIA

LE FIGARO Interviews Prime Minister Mzali
PM041622 Paris LE FIGARO in French 1 Mar 85 p 2

[Interview with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali by Jean Miot — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] **Miot:** What do you think are the preconditions for Israeli-Palestinian negotiations?

Mzali: I do not need to emphasize one of the constant elements of Tunisia's policy (the one which calls into question the fundamental options and which the president of the Republic decides: On the Palestinian question, it is not for us to take the place of the Palestinian people and the PLO, the political organization which legitimately represents them; nor is it for us to interfere in the affairs of the leaders they have freely chosen. It is up to the PLO to take any initiative it deems necessary.

There can be no negotiation unless Israel, in addition to recognizing a people (not wandering or homeless masses of refugees, but a people!), recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and right to give their children a homeland, on the basis of a territory. This is not a precondition, as is claimed by those who want to keep the occupied territories and secure peace. The recognition of a right is not negotiable; everything else is.

Miot: What do you think of the situation in Chad?

Mzali: We support any agreement which aims to facilitate the establishment of a lasting peace in Chad. But nothing and nobody

can guarantee that peace unless there is reconciliation among Chadians. National accord remains the key to the problem, if there is a desire to end interference and the conflicting interests of the intervening powers and to safeguard the country from aggressions.

We dare to hope that all the real friends of Chad and of a stable Africa will contribute to the patriotic upsurge rather than to the accumulation of arms.

Miot: How do you view the future of the Maghreb in general and the Western Sahara in particular?

Mzali: The Maghreb today — and we would be failing in our duty to conceal this fact — has clouds hanging over it. This situation is causing us real distress. But we are trying to leave no room for disillusion, which heralds demobilization and discouragement.

In the Maghreb and for the future of the formation of the Maghreb entity, there is the extraordinary weight of history. Since the Neolithic Age and the days of Carthage, we have formed an age-old community which received a definitive spiritual, moral, cultural, and social unity from Sunni Islam and Arab culture.

Moreover, we must not deny the importance of a relatively recent phenomenon: the French presence. Common memories of national liberation and the advantages commonly received from French culture have not failed to strengthen the links among our North African countries.

Our fundamental historical solidarity and our geopolitical complementarity give us sound reasons for thinking that we can succeed, as much if not more than the EEC, in setting up — through cooperation, customs union, joint development plans and the gradual elimination of competition — an economic community which can be extended to administrative unity.

Nonetheless, the Western Sahara problem exists and is a considerable obstacle to Maghreb building. We think that in this affair nobody should lose face or give the impression of bowing to the strongest country. The Maghreb can — if things turn out well — constitute an effective remedy to our present serious problems. Tunisia, faithful to Bourguiba's method, is trying to achieve detente. It is trying to establish unity, taking account of its strong friendly ties with everybody, and setting in motion a process of dialogue.

Miot: Has the IMF made loans to Tunisia and, if so, what rules were imposed?

Mzali: Since he ensured that Tunisia had credibility and, by keeping promises, maintained the store of confidence it enjoys among other nations and in international bodies, President Bourguiba has never allowed others to impose rules on us. Our balance of payments has enabled us to avoid resorting to IMF credit for around 15 years.

Of course, our policy in equipment and investment — especially to give massive support to regional development and create jobs

— sometimes makes us resort to borrowing on the international financial market and especially to the resources offered to us by bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Hence there is still a balance of payments deficit currently.

However, this deficit remains limited in comparison with the levels recorded in the Third World countries. It is also gradually falling: In the sixties it was 10.4 percent of the gross national product per year; for the decade 1973-1983 it is only 6.8 percent.

Miot: Did not Tunisia's alliance with Algeria and Mauritania prompt the rapprochement between Morocco and Libya?

Mzali: The treaty of fraternity and concord is not a military alliance or a political axis formed against a state or group of states. It is essentially the solemn expression of a political desire to build the Greater Maghreb in the future and, as regards practical measures, to take a series of actions to consolidate economic cooperation by operations of mutual interest. But the aim is also to prepare for a change in the way people think by gradually getting people accustomed to thinking in a Maghrebian way.

The treaty, which was originally signed by Tunisia and Algeria, made it possible — a noteworthy fact! — to finally delineate the borders between the two countries. Mauritania, eager for good-neighborly relations and accord with a view to cooperation, joined this treaty.

We expected (and we are still making every effort to ensure that this hope is not dashed) that other countries will join the Maghreb cooperation, not only in the economic sphere but in the spheres of education, culture, information, youth, and so forth.

Miot: How do you envisage future relations with France?

Mzali: Between Tunisia and France and between the French and Tunisian peoples, much more than cordial relations; there is great sincere and justified friendship. The finest example of this friendship is the respect which France displays with remarkable consistency toward the father of Tunisian independence and founder of the republican state, President Bourguiba.

The future of the relations of respect and friendship between Tunisia and France must not be confined to the volume of trade and to the level of economic cooperation. We have the privilege — yes — and the exceptional opportunity to be able to join together by means of a cultural contract that will make the dialogue between our cultures fruitful and enduring.

In fact we must work together to recognize the challenges of our accelerating world. In this way — which is the best way to preserve our friendship, which already boasts a history — we can advance resolutely toward a future of solidarity.

SOMALIA

Joint Communique With Romania on Cooperation Accord
EA060041 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT
 5 Mar 85

[Text] A joint communique released today by Somalia and Romania, following the official visit to Somalia by the Romanian planning minister, states that the two countries have agreed to cooperate in the agricultural, livestock, fisheries, industrial, trade, and mineral resources sectors.

The joint communique, which was signed by Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] minister for foreign affairs, for the SDR, and by Mr Ion Ceausescu, the Romanian planning minister [title as heard], for Romania, states that the two sides have agreed to expedite implementation of the agreement signed by the heads of state of the two countries in July 1983, which provided for the promotion of bilateral economic, technical, and trade exchanges.

The Somali and the Romanian Governments said in their joint communique that the two countries have agreed to take steps to promote cooperation in bilateral trade. The joint communique states that the two countries have agreed to strengthen and expedite current projects jointly funded by the two countries. The two countries have also agreed to initiate new bilaterally-funded projects.

The current SDR-Romania funded projects in the SDR include the agricultural, livestock, and industrial agro-industrial program in (?Sonsoma), in Balcad District, where 5,650 hectares have been set aside for the project.

A new project provided for under this joint communique includes the modernization and expansion of the Mogadishu tractor plant to enable it to assemble new vehicles, as well as tractors, a project which the two countries will jointly fund and implement.

The two countries also agreed to conduct a feasibility study for the construction of a modern slaughter house and market in the city of Mogadishu.

The two sides also agreed to implement a 30,000 to 50,000 hectares agricultural project in the Juba valley. They also agreed that the project should include the cultivation of food crops.

The communique states that the two countries have agreed to repair and modernize the Kismayu meat and the Las Ghorey fish plants. The agreement says the Kismayu meat plant will be provided with additional rangeland for fattening and resting the livestock prior to slaughter, while the Las Ghorey plant will be expanded and modernized and will receive a new fishing fleet.

The agreement between the SDR and Romania also states that the two countries have agreed jointly to fund and implement the prospecting of mineral resources in the SDR, which include oil, iron, coal, and other valuable minerals.

TANZANIA

Talks With Machel Focus on RSA, Nkomati Accord
MB060747 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT
 6 Mar 85

[Text] The meeting held in Dar es Salaam yesterday between President Samora Machel of Mozambique and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania was dominated by the analysis of South Africa's nonimplementation of the Nkomati Accord.

According to a source close to the Mozambican delegation and cited by AIM, President Samora Machel briefed Julius Nyerere on the implementation of the Nkomati Accord. This information took into account the fact that President Julius Nyerere, who is also the OAU and Frontline States chairman, will visit some Western European countries shortly. At that time, Nyerere would urge the authorities of such countries to apply pressure on the Pretoria regime to implement in the spirit and letter the clauses of the Nkomati Accord signed on 16 March last year.

The 2-hour meeting between the two heads of states was another occasion for bilateral consultations, a normal occurrence between the two countries at party and government levels. During the meeting, the two presidents analyzed bilateral cooperation between Mozambique and Tanzania in all areas, including the economic and military areas.

President Samora Machel, who returned to Maputo yesterday afternoon, had led a delegation which included Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique foreign affairs minister; Lieutenant General Armando Panguene, deputy defense minister and FPLM national political commissar; and Fernando Honwana, personal assistant of the president of the Republic. The Tanzanian delegation included a group of senior officials, among them Salim Ahmed Salim, Tanzanian prime minister. The Mozambican head of state had arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday morning.

Briefs

New USSR Zanzibar Consul — The Soviet consul in Zanzibar, Ndugu (Vasilyev), called at State House today to introduce himself to the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who is also the president of Zanzibar. Ndugu (Vasilyev) said he was happy to be back in Zanzibar where he had worked 14 years ago, adding that he would strive to cooperate fully with the Zanzibar revolutionary government in promoting the long-standing bilateral relations of cooperation and friendship. Ndugu Mwinyi wished the consul success in the implementation of this task. [Text] [Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 5 Mar 85 EA]

CHAD

Government Denies Biltine Taken by GUNT*AB051800 Paris AFP in English 1434 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Excerpt] Ndjamea, March 5 (AFP) — The Chadian Government today denied claims by the opposition Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT) that its forces had captured the city of Biltine, 700 kilometers (430 miles) east of here. The official CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY (ATP) said Biltine and surrounding areas were firmly under the control of troops loyal to President Hissein Habre, contradicting a statement by GUNT representatives in Europe yesterday that the city had fallen to the rebels. Western diplomatic sources here also confirmed today that Biltine was in government hands.

Bardai Radio: More FAN Soldiers Defect in Biltine*AB052055 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Military communique]

[Text] Following the disturbances going on in the Biltine region, seven more FAN soldiers who ran away from Kalait defected to the National Liberation Army today, 5 March. They are led by (Souleymane Karda). The number of FAN soldiers who have so far defected to the side of the revolution now stands at 22.

GABON

Early Election Returns Favorable to PDG*AB042208 Paris AFP in French 1613 GMT 4 Mar 85*

[Text] Libreville, 4 Mar (AFP) — Early returns from the second round of legislative elections which took place in eight of the nine provinces of Gabon yesterday are highly favorable to the lists presented by the country's only party, the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG). Richard Nguema-Bekale, the Gabonese minister of territorial administration, disclosed last night. These results, which came from about 50 polling stations, indicate that most of the voters completely approve of the provincial lists of candidates presented by the party on the 17 February first ballot.

Gabonese went to the polls en masse yesterday — the percentage of participation was not far from 90 percent — to elect 111 of the 120 members of their parliament. The remaining 9 deputies will be nominated by the head of state.

During the electoral campaign, the PDG called on the population to go massively to the polls in order to prove their total commitment to the party's ideals and their attachment to President Omar Bongo, the founding general secretary of the party.

Some of the polling stations — notably in Libreville — remained open very late Sunday night to allow voters to vote. The final results of the voting, which took place without incident, will not be disclosed for 48 hours, according to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Collectivities, which is where the National Commission of Centralization and Proclamation is headquartered and where the election results will be made known.

Persons over 18, including foreigners who have lived in Gabon for at least 10 years, have the right to vote. That is why foreign nationals from other Central and West African countries took part in the voting on Sunday.

Bongo Holds Talks With Angolan Energy Minister*MB052040 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Text] Omar Bongo, the Gabonese head of state, yesterday received a message from Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, which was delivered to Libreville by Pedro de Castro van Dunem, the Angolan minister of energy.

ANGOP broadcast this news today, superceding the news published by ANGOP on Saturday, which had referred to the handing over of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' message to Omar Bongo.

Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem has been in Libreville since last Friday for bilateral talks on petroleum cooperation, but he was received by the Gabonese head of state only yesterday. During the audience, views were exchanged concerning bilateral relations and the nonaligned countries ministerial conference to be held in Luanda from 2 to 7 September. The Angolan minister, Pedro de Castro van Dunem, also briefed the Gabonese president on the progress in the situation in southern Africa and the peace efforts made by the Frontline States in particular.

The Angolan delegation is expected to leave Libreville today for Luanda. It is also expected to sign a number of petroleum cooperation accords with the Gabonese authorities.

BENIN**Party Congress To Be Held in 'Next Few Months'***AB051900 Paris AFP in French 1340 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Excerpts] Cotonou, 5 Mar (AFP) — A congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin — the only party in Benin and one with Marxist-Leninist leanings — will be held within the next few months in Cotonou to take stock of the 13 years of revolution in that country. This piece of news was recently announced by President Matthieu Kerekou when he officially inaugurated a "national commission" to prepare for the meeting.

This congress, the second of its kind, will aim essentially at seeking the means of building an "independent and prosperous" national economy, and at "consolidating unity within the party," the Beninese head of state added.

Though politics will play a major part in this congress, the congress will nevertheless be dominated by problems arising from the economic crisis, which has seriously affected Benin, observers in Cotonou note.

Now, instead of turning toward the past, Benin wants to turn toward the future. The country is determined to draw lessons from everything, so the closure of the Nigerian land borders has made the Beninese authorities aware of the long-term danger in the considerable predominance of trade between Lagos and Cotonou in the Beninese economy.

"Our economy must become independent," according to a top official of the Beninese Government. "We must be able to depend on ourselves by according privilege to agriculture (in spite of the drought in the north of the country) and to reestablish the basis of a healthy industry." Benin has therefore decided to develop trade with states with different political options.

Observers think that the party congress will seek to weed out past flaws and seek the perspectives capable of enabling the Beninese to face the future more optimistically.

Kerekou Receives Korean Trade Mission Leader*AB051116 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Text] The head of state, President Kerekou, yesterday morning at the Palace of the Republic received in audience Comrade (Tong Pak-chol), leader of the Korean economic mission now visiting our country. Following the audience, Comrade (Tong Pak-chol) pointed out that he went to inform President Kerekou about the outcome of his survey tour of Benin. After expressing his gratitude to the Beninese people and the central authorities of our country for the warm welcome given him and members of his delegation, Comrade (Tong Pak-chol) stated that he and the political and administrative officials of our country discussed some important projects. Speaking on the projects to be finalized, the leader of the Korean mission cited some irrigation projects, the construction of the party school, the building of the Ouidah cultural center, and the completion of the Come hospital.

BURKINA**Mauritanian Envoy Meets Sankara, Comments on SDAR***AB051515 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Excerpts] Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the Faso, has just granted an audience to Hasni Ould Didi, the Mauritanian minister of national education, who was bearer of a personal message from the Mauritanian head of state to the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution. Mr Ould Didi, who disclosed this to the press after the audience, also recalled Mauritania's position on the Saharan problem.

[Begin recording] [Didi] I am bearer of a message for President Sankara from his brother Ould Taya, head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. I have handed the message to the head of state, who gave me a cordial reception. You know that the relations between Burkina Faso and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania are excellent.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, right now, what is your country's position on the Saharan problem?

[Didi] Our position is very clear. We have recognized the SDAR and this position has been spelled out on several occasions by the president. I see nothing special concerning this problem. There is no room for ambiguity. The principle remains the principle. [end recording]

GHANA**PNDC Official Address on CDR Development***AB052050 Accra Domestic Service in English 1915 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[National day speech by Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Asase, Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, political secretary, on 5 March in Accra — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow citizens, today, on the eve of the 28th anniversary of Ghana's independence, it is my privilege to share with you some thoughts on the affairs of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR]. One cardinal principle of a liberation struggle against colonialism is that it is a revolution and that it does not [words indistinct] at the moment when the national flag is raised and the national anthem played. Soon after independence, we lost sight of that principle. The so-called responsibility for managing the affairs of our country after independence was abused by a certain group. By and large, that group demonstrated that it had no capacity to faithfully interpret our aspirations, let alone identify themselves. This constituted one of the major weaknesses of our independence. Consequently, the power of the people was taken away from them and they were left with no medium through which they could express themselves.

On 31 December 1981, this power was seized from that minority and handed back to the people. We were given a medium, that is the defense committees, through which to give expression to our

freedom and through which we were to recreate a new society free from the moral and psychological degradation that had characterized the old order. No one expected a handing over of power back to the people to be without problems; however, the results turned out to be more disappointing than we had expected.

Fellow citizens, what happened? Why did many of us just sit back and lament the inadequacies of some of the defense committees? Did we fail to realize that an opportunity had come for us all to move in and take part in a unique event in our history? If we did fail to come to this realization, what then was the cause?

Most of you, I am sure, have been following critically the course of events since the dissolution of the NDC [National Defense Committee] and the redesignation of the PDC's [People's Defense Committee], WDC's [Workers' Defense Committees].

Since denouncements of this step at the beginning of December last year, many patriots and all of you who truly seek the establishment of a system of meaningful participatory democracy have been anxious about the future of the CDR's. The anxieties spring from the deep understanding and the conviction that the vitality of the CDR's is irrevocably bound up to the sociopolitical and economic development of this dear country of ours; however, our anxiety about the future of the CDR's was to a large extent without any real basis, because if each one of us had not just sat back, he could have influenced the development of the defense committees and prevented the situation that occurred.

But then it happened that 90 percent of our people, who have insight to see things when we are going wrong and are therefore capable of correcting them, did not have the courage to do so. Instead, they allowed the remaining 10 percent who had the courage to take hold of the opportunity to dictate the terms for us. The consequence of this development was the divergence between what it was and what it should have been.

The leadership of the CDR's must maintain exemplary standards of integrity and must face the consequences if any one of them should fail to live up to these high standards. But it shall be ensured that they receive some support and backing in any instance where they are unjustly accused by those who seek to dim the flame of freedom. There are even those who are a part of the revolutionary process and who ought to have the clear understanding of the basic and vital task of organizing, educating, and inspiring the people of this country who have sought to put impediments in the way of the defense committees. Such people, I regret to say, even include some PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] appointees.

Not very long after the changes in the defense committees had been announced, a sad incident was reported to me. I learned that a PNDC appointee had told his organizing assistant that the cadres who were on 31 December 1981 heeding the call by the leader of the revolution to form defense committees were like an advance party of courageous soldiers who dare the unknown. He is further reported to have said that these cadres were an advance party and they had finished their task, so they should now be pensioned off and leave the job to those of them more experienced. Not only is such remark unwitty of someone who claims

to have more experience than your cadres, but it is also unfortunate that it bears no resemblance with the thinking at the center; and it has created uncertainty in the minds of the cadres about the worthiness of such a person to serve in the process of helping to transform our society to achieve social and economic justice.

As recently as 1 week ago, an incident in one of the districts compelled me to send messages to the district and regional centers making it clear that organizing assistants are to be regarded as responsible representatives of an essential organ and that we expect a spirit of cooperation and goodwill to prevail. I hope I do not find it necessary to repeat this. All CDR organizing assistants work through the PNDC secretaries in their districts and regions. They should also feel free to consult with the national secretariat for CDR's to discuss their problems and to offer suggestions to enhance the work of the CDR's.

Fellow citizens, it is pertinent to point out here that events of the past must not be allowed to be a subject of endless reviews of what we did or did not do, for you will agree that a prescription to a situation with a past connotation becomes an excuse for inaction in the present, a [word indistinct] for inertia, and a refusal to [word indistinct] the broad future. We must learn, I suggest, to put the past behind us so as to learn lessons from it to guide our move forward towards the solution of the challenges and problems facing us.

Fellow countrymen and women, from what I have said so far, it must be clear that I am here tonight to draw attention to the fact that a new wind is blowing across our land which requires all citizens of this nation to participate through the CDR's in the revolutionary process to continue the struggle for true freedom and justice, for all those things and attributes which constitute the real measure of being not just human but a human being endowed with the dignity and creativity his creator intended him to use to review the quality of his humanity.

Press on Achievements, Problems Since Independence

*AB061028 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT
6 Mar 85*

[From the press review]

[Text] Both the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* and the *GHA NAIAN TIMES* give prominence to activities and congratulatory messages received by the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council from several heads of state and governments on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of Ghana's independence. The two papers also comment on the significance of the occasion and the achievements made by Ghanaians since independence.

The *DAILY GRAPHIC* says no matter how anyone celebrates this anniversary, the occasion calls for a moment of reflection. It notes that independence was not meant to be an end in itself, even though perhaps this was not very clear to many people at the time. For March 6, 1957 was an end to one thing, just as it was meant to be the beginning of another.

The paper says independence was a challenge to the people, and it wonders how Ghanaians have been able to meet that challenge within the last 28 years. But, the *GRAPHIC* notes, to say these have been wasted years in a falsification of history. This is because having secured freedom, it enabled the people in the early 60's to take bold initiatives toward the creation of a modern society based on egalitarian principles. In the fields of education, health, and other social services, some positive advances were made.

On the other hand, the paper says, Ghanaians must admit that the dream of independence has not been realized. It draws attention to the fact that at independence, the structures of colonial administration were not removed. Consequently, the patterns of the national conduct assured a neocolonial dimension which has been a restraint upon the free and creative development of the people's enormous potential. The paper says the dream has not materialized in part because people in charge of vital sectors of the state apparatus have only used their position to their own personal advantage.

According to the paper, there has been times in the nation's recent history when the coffers of the state were so plundered that Ghanaians became like a vanquished people paying war reparations to their conquerors. But it is of the view that the most crippling in the entire complex is the mentality of the people. This is because independence ought to have created a new awareness of the abilities of the people and given them new confidence to move them ahead. However, the paper says, all is not lost as events of the last few years have shown that there is great possibility for the people to develop the necessary consciousness and overcome the problems facing them. The *GRAPHIC* concludes that the substances of 1984, which were the direct result of the people's determination, show what can be achieved with proper orientation and organization.

Briefs

Envoy From Japan Departs— The outgoing Japanese ambassador to Ghana, Mr Naoki Nakano, today paid a farewell call on the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu. Mr Nakano leaves Ghana this week after a 3-year duty tour. [Excerpt] [*Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Mar 85 AB*]

GUINEA

Conte Receives Credentials of New Portuguese Envoy
AB042240 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT
4 Mar 85

[Excerpt] His Excellency Carlos de Matos Taquenho presented his letters accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Portugal to our country to the head of state, His Excellency Colonel Lansana Conte, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress and president of the Republic of Guinea, on Monday at 1200.

New Envoy to Niger Received by President Kountche
AB042240 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT
28 Feb 85

[Excerpt] On Friday, 15 February 1985, His Excellency Mamadou Oumar Diallo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to Niger, presented his credentials to Brigadier Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger.

LIBERIA

NDPL Fully Meets Election Requirements
AB052118 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Abidjan, March 5 (AFP)— The political party supporting Liberian leader Samuel Doe for the forthcoming presidential election was the only one to formally register by the March 1 deadline for such registration, Liberian radio said today in a broadcast monitored here. However five other groups have met financial conditions laid down for the elections, and their applications for registration are currently being processed, the radio added. Only the National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) had fully met the electoral requirements and thus been registered, the Liberian Broadcasting Corporation said in the broadcast.

The radio said five other political associations had met financial conditions laid down by the Special Electoral Commission set up to organize the poll, but none of them were legally registered as political parties. The elections, which are due to take the west African country back to democratic rule for the first time since Mr Doe seized power in a military coup in April 1980, are scheduled for October this year.

March 1st was the deadline set for political associations to meet the pre-registration conditions laid down by the Electoral Commission. The conditions include payment of a 50,000 dollar in cash, as well as a 100,000 dollar deposit.

The five groups which had met these requirements, but had not been registered, include the now-suspended United People's Party (UPP) led by former foreign minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, the Unity Party (UP) led by Edward Kessely, and the Liberian Action Party (LAP) led by Mr Tuan Wreh. The other two were the Liberian Unification Party (LUP) whose leader Gabriel Kpoteh was the first to announce his candidature for the presidency in 1983, and the Liberian People's Party (LPP) of Professor Amos Sawyer. Prof Sawyer was recently arrested and later released on charges of complicity in an alleged plot to overthrow Mr Doe's government.

Of the five political associations, two have been presented with certificates as political parties. They still have to be cleared by the probate court in Monrovia before being registered as legal, full-fledged political parties. The applications of three other political associations are still being studied by the Electoral Commission, the radio said.

Several of the would-be parties have accused the Elections Commission and Mr Doe's interim administration of seeking to restrict participation in the elections. The parties have in particular complained about the stiff financial requirements. After fulfilling those requirements, potential parties still have to be approved by a probate court, and several of them have run into difficulties at this stage.

Registration for the Unity Party has been held up by a court inquiry into allegations that it submitted fraudulent membership lists. Mr Matthews' UPP was suspended in mid-January for allegedly circulating leaflets explaining its policy and giving information on voting in advance of registration. Both the LAP and the LPP have also run into difficulties.

Doe Appoints INA Second Deputy Speaker

*AB051103 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT
5 Mar 85*

[Text] Samuel D. Hill has been appointed second deputy speaker of the Interim National Assembly, INA, by head of state Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe. Mr Hill replaces Honorable Robert E. Bright, who has been relieved of his position because of ailing health, according to an Executive Mansion release issued in Monrovia yesterday.

In a letter to Mr Hill yesterday, the head of state and president of the INA hoped that Mr Hill will maintain the spirit of loyalty and commitment to the government and people of Liberia.

Also in a letter to Mr Bright, Dr Doe thanked him for services he rendered to the government and people of Liberia through his tenure at the INA, the release added.

MALI

Sports Minister Leaves for 10-Day Visit to PRC

*AB051108 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT
5 Mar 85*

[Text] Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani, minister of sports, arts, and culture, left Bamako yesterday for Beijing on a 10-day visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. During his stay in China, Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani will learn more about that country's culture. The visit (?will strengthen) the cultural and sports ties between Bamako and Beijing.

NIGERIA

Lagos on Treatment of Nigerians in Equatorial Guinea

*AB051124 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT
5 Mar 85*

[Viewpoint]

[Text] The history of Nigerians going to work in Equatorial Guinea dates back to the colonial era when the governments of the two countries were controlled by metropolitan England and Spain. At that time also, people from Equatorial Guinea had been crossing over to Nigeria in search of their livelihood. This inter-trade of citizens of the two countries was aided largely by the contiguity of the two nations and the brotherliness existing among African peoples. But after some time, the whole spirit of love and brotherliness became polluted when the authorities in Equatorial Guinea started showing tendencies to brutally exploit Nigerians working in their plantations. The ruling elite saw Nigerians as beasts of burden who could be made to work as the African slaves who were carried away from their homes in chains to tobacco and (?sugar) plantations in southern parts of the United States in the 16th and 17th centuries.

As a matter of fact, the ill treatment of Nigerians in Equatorial Guinea assumed (?terrible) proportions during the reign of President Macias Nguema, who was later deposed and executed by his own people for his atrocities. During those days, Nigeria lodged formal protests to the Equatorial Guinean Government against brutalizing and dehumanizing Nigerians in the cocoa plantations in Malabo and other parts of Equatorial Guinea. Nigeria made it absolutely clear to the authorities in Malabo that they had a responsibility to put an end to the barbarous acts being perpetrated there against the Nigerian labor force. The position holds good till the present days.

The Government of Equatorial Guinea certainly has a duty to stop the disgraceful treatment of Nigerians in its territory. All along, Nigeria has demonstrated remarkable maturity and restraint in reacting to what clearly could have been regarded as provocation from Equatorial Guinea over the treatment given to Nigerians there. In a calm manner in the late 1970's, the Nigerian Government simply asked its citizens to return home from Equatorial Guinea to put an end to their sufferings.

The Federal Government at that time established a number of centers of rehabilitation in Calabar and other eastern cities to take care of the returnees. But somehow, the arrangement did not last long as Nigerians soon found their way back to Equatorial Guinea, especially after the appeal of the new government in Malabo that Nigerians should return to Equatorial Guinea, with full guarantee of the sanctity of their persons and the protection of their property. It was obviously in respect of that assurance that the Nigerian Government did not officially prevent the return of Nigerians to Equatorial Guinea.

It is therefore extremely sad to learn of the renewal of brutal treatment of Nigerians even under the present government in Malabo. The authorities in Malabo no doubt have a duty to take drastic measures to stop harassing and brutalizing Nigerians in Equatorial Guinea. That is the best way to guarantee continued good relations between two brother nations.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

President on Lusophone Nations Coordination

MB050926 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT
4 Mar 85

["Exclusive interview" with Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto da Costa by Mozambican journalist Sol Carvalho in Sao Tome; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts][Carvalho] The first question that I would like to ask deals with the fact that for the first time Sao Tome and Principe is the country coordinating the actions of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries. How do you see your country coordinating the issues concerned in the next few months?

[Costa] First, I would like to take this opportunity to convey the greetings of the people of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe to the fraternal people of Mozambique. I would also like to tell the Mozambican people that the Sao Tomean people have been following with great attention the efforts by the Mozambican people under the leadership of the Frelimo Party to put an end to the activities of the armed bandits, to attain peace and an atmosphere of prosperity in Mozambique so that the process, the tasks, linked to the economic and social development of Mozambique may be carried out in a more appropriate and dynamic manner. We in Sao Tome and Principe support the struggle of the Mozambican people and give, and shall give, all support to the Mozambican people so that they can as rapidly as possible get rid of the armed bandits and create the necessary conditions for the development of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

With regard to your question on coordination, it is the first time that Sao Tome and Principe has coordinated the affairs of the five nations. The other member-nations have also held the chairmanship of the group once. We will try to conduct our activities to fulfill all decisions adopted by the summit. We will see that the existing subcommissions operate in a harmonious manner and that the viewpoints of the five nations continue to be heard at the international level in order to jointly defend our common interests.

[Carvalho] Thank you. Sao Tome and Principe will go down in the history of the five nations due to the fact that this summit adopted a special declaration known as the Sao Tome Declaration. The main focus of this declaration is southern Africa. Sao Tome is not a southern African country, but it certainly has, let us say, common views on the situation in southern Africa. So, Mr President, we would like you to please explain the important points of the declaration for Sao Tome, and the links Sao Tome has with the declaration.

[Costa] All points of the declaration are important for Sao Tome and Principe because everything that concerns southern Africa in general and Mozambique and Angola in particular interests the people of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. We believe that the struggles of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, and southern Africa are also ours.

We know that the campaign being waged in southern Africa is essentially designed to prevent our countries, Angola and Mozambique, from following the paths outlined by their respective vanguard parties: the building of a truly independent country, a country which may in fact build a society for the benefit of all Angolans and Mozambicans. Therefore, the attainment of this objective concerns in particular the peoples of Angola and Mozambique. However, it does not mean that the issue does not concern the African countries as a whole, namely the five Portuguese-speaking African nations, including Sao Tome and Principe.

[Carvalho] It has been assumed that political and diplomatic cooperation among the five countries is very strong. However, there are some doubts on the possibility of economic cooperation in view of geographic distances and other factors. In what way do you think that such a cooperation may be fulfilled?

[Costa] We believe that geographic distances are not a critical factor preventing cooperation among our countries. We cooperate with countries farther away than Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, and Cape Verde. We cooperated with European countries, for instance, Portugal and France, which are farther away than the four. Therefore, the distance factor, even taking into account our shortcomings in transportation, cannot be a major factor preventing our cooperation.

The problem presently faced by our countries is that we need peace in order to pursue cooperation with greater resolve and vigor. We are absolutely certain that once peace has been established in Angola and Mozambique, it will be a very important step toward promoting cooperation among the five nations.

In the context of the five, both Angola and Mozambique play a gigantic role, not only in geographical terms, but also in potential. We truly believe that once peace has been established in Angola and Mozambique, our cooperation will gain momentum. That is why I stated earlier that everything that concerns Angola and Mozambique in terms of the struggle — against armed bandits or external aggressions — also concerns Sao Tome and Principe. Directly or indirectly, it affects Sao Tome and Principe.

[Carvalho] Thank you, Mr President. I would like to end this interview by dealing with the question of cooperation between Sao Tome and Mozambique. Your excellency visited Mozambique and a number of cooperation accords were signed. I would like you to make an assessment of that cooperation.

[Costa] Briefly, I could say that cooperation between Sao Tome and Principe and Mozambique is good and has good prospects for development. Despite our limitations and difficulties, we have been acting to strengthen the existing links of friendship between our two countries, proceeding from the common political and objective viewpoint to fulfill concrete objectives. Therefore, regarding the accords between Sao Tome and Principe and Mozambique, we could say that they are being satisfactorily fulfilled.

[Carvalho] Finally, I would like you to address a message to the Mozambican people.

[Costa] I would like to convey the greetings of Sao Tome and Principe to the Mozambican people and tell the Mozambican people that we feel their worries as our own. We want to tell the Mozambican people that the Sao Tomean people admire the courage and tenacity with which they have faced extremely difficult situations, such as the drought, which have provoked hard times for the Mozambican people. We admire the courage with which they have faced such situations.

I wish to tell the Mozambican people that we are strongly convinced that, under the leadership of the Frelimo Party, they will be able to overcome all these difficulties and will be able to liquidate the armed bandits, who have no support from the broad masses. We would also like to tell the Mozambican people that they can count on our wholehearted solidarity, support, and esteem. We shall be ready to do everything possible within our capabilities to support the efforts of the fraternal Mozambican people.

We would also like to tell the Mozambican people that the sympathy we have toward them results not only from the similar views and objectives laid down by our two vanguard parties, but from the feeling that we, the people of Sao Tome and Principe, are also Mozambicans by blood, because the Mozambican people and workers and the Angolans who have been working here established contact among the people, which led to the birth of the Sao Tome and Principe people. Thus, in greeting the Mozambican people, it means that a Mozambican is greeting another Mozambican. Thank you.

SIERRA LEONE

President Stevens Receives New ROK Envoy

AB041447 Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpt] President Siaka Stevens has joined other world leaders to wish the Korean people well in their determination to see their great country reunited by peaceful means and said Sierra Leone looked forward with optimism that further progress would be made on the basis of recent contacts between the two Koreas. The head of state made this statement when he received the credentials of the new ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Sierra Leone, Mr Lee Kyong-hun, at the State House on Friday, 4 January.

Frontline States Summit Set for Lusaka 8 Mar*MB060754 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 6 Mar 85*

[Text] The situation in southern Africa will be analyzed and debated in Lusaka, Zambia, on Friday by the heads of state and government of the six Frontline States. The discussions will center on the implementation of the Nkomati Accord and the Lusaka pledge, signed respectively by the Governments of Mozambique and Angola at different times with the South African regime.

The Frontline States have recently accused the Pretoria regime of violating the two accords and have noted the existence of the apartheid regime in South Africa as a destabilizing factor in southern Africa.

The first anniversary of the signing of the Nkomati Accord will be commemorated in 10 days.

ANGOLA**30 UNITA Members Killed in Security Operations***MB051640 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Text] The national defense and security forces stationed in 6 provinces have killed 30 UNITA counterrevolutionaries and captured another 7 in operations launched during the second week of last month. ANGOP quotes authorized military sources as stating that People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers freed a large number of peasants kidnapped and kept in captivity by the UNITA criminals. Large quantities of war materiel were captured during the actions, which took place in the Provinces of Huambo, Benguela, Bie, Cuando Cubango, Bengo, and Uige.

ANGOP adds, still quoting these sources, that a large number of people who had been abducted by UNITA managed to escape from captivity and turned themselves in to the Bopoio authorities in Benguela Province. The authorities have been giving these people the necessary support for their reintegration.

Savimbi Meets With Prisoners From Kafunfu*MB051352 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 5 Mar (KUP) — Dr Jonas Melheiro Savimbi, president of UNITA, last week met with guest workers who arrived from Kafunfu. The visitors included Americans, Britons, Portuguese, and Filipinos. They exchanged views with Dr Savimbi regarding the foundation of the Angolan people's struggle for liberation and technical preparations aimed at freeing other guest workers.

UNITA Communiques Cite Fighting, Casualties**Attacks in Huambo***MB040959 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Central and Southern Africa 0600 GMT 4 Mar 85*

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 4 Mar (KUP) — UNITA forces have struck inside the city of Huambo and caused 11 enemy casualties. An official communique from the UNITA General Chief of Staff on activities in the last 2 weeks of February says UNITA forces attacked an establishment patronized by MPLA officers in the suburb of Sao Pedro inside Huambo City. The 27 February attack caused substantial damage and destroyed the building.

On 19 and 21 February, UNITA forces attacked 3 MPLA military barracks in Huambo Province and killed 20 MPLA soldiers. UNITA forces also captured 45 automatic weapons. The military barracks attacked were located east of Vila Nova, coordinates 12°, 37'(?south) and 15° (?east); southeast of Longonjo, coordinates 13°, 2' south and 15°, 15' east; and the MPLA garrison at the bridge over the Cubango River, coordinates 13°, 4' south and 16°, 26' east.

Bridge Destroyed; Post Captured*MB050750 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Central and Southern Africa 0600 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 5 Mar (KUP) — On 18, 22, and 24 February, UNITA forces dismantled the (?2d) Battalion of the (?42d) Brigade of the MPLA forces, destroyed the bridge over the Lueli River along the Saurimo-Dala road, and took over Sumba military headquarters located southeast of Lubalo. All retreats, bunkers, and military installations were destroyed.

Fifty-five People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers were killed and several wounded. Fifty-six weapons of different calibers, 126 bombs, 450 kg of TNT, and 2 transmitter-receiver radios were captured.

These UNITA military actions were announced in a communique dated 28 February.

16 Cubans Killed*PA051330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1250 GMT 5 Mar 85*

[Excerpt] Lisbon, 5 Mar (EFE) — Antigovernment rebels of the "UNITA" (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) claimed credit in Lisbon today for the death of 16 Cuban and 69 Angolan troops as a result of guerrilla actions staged recently in the region of Locala in northern Angola.

According to UNITA, two battalions of government troops, one composed of Cuban soldiers, "were defeated" in two clashes staged in the region of Mbanza, which is located in northern Zaire Province.

Town Seized

MB051400 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Central and Southern Africa 1200 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 5 Mar (KUP) — The town of Mona-Quibundo, situated a few kilometers from the city of Saurimo, was taken by UNITA forces on 27 February. In this attack, 25 members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola were killed, 32 weapons of various calibers were captured, and all the installations were destroyed. On the same day, an MPLA column on the Dala-Saurimo road and a FAPLA-MPLA battalion in the Muvulege area, east of Cuango, were annihilated, with 25 FAPLA members killed and a large number wounded. Four vehicles were destroyed and the FAPLA soldiers left 30 light weapons and several buried caches of ammunition.

MOZAMBIQUE**New DPRK Envoy Presents Credentials 20 Feb****Machel Address**

MB060618 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Feb 85 p 3

[Speech by President Samora Machel during the presentation of credentials by the DPRK ambassador to Mozambique in Maputo on 20 February]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency Cha Myong-kuk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK: The level of our friendship, cooperation, and militant solidarity has been raised on this solemn occasion by the presentation of credentials accrediting you as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Republic Mozambique.

This event, which takes place at another stage of our bilateral cooperation, has once again encouraged our hopes for success.

The Mozambican and Korean peoples are friendly and have known each other for a long time. Together, they have contributed to economic, scientific, technical, and cultural progress.

It is therefore with great satisfaction that we want to once again stress the unselfish and militant internationalist solidarity of the internationalist Korean guest workers who have been working with us in a number of vital sectors of our economy. They are represented in the fields of agriculture, industry, health, education, technical training, and assistance at various levels. Their know-how and competence have been confirmed wherever they are, thus honoring the people and the country they represent.

Through these comrades we feel and see the valuable contribution of the Korean people to our struggle against underdevelopment.

All the willingness to cooperate with us in this effort expressed by the Korean people and in particular by my esteemed friend and brother, the great leader Kim Il-song, revitalizes our energies and our determination to succeed.

The new type of cooperation that has been established between Korea and Mozambique is a typical example of the correct way to implement the principles of South-South cooperation.

It is only through this type of cooperation that our countries will be in a position to greatly contribute, together with other nations of the Nonaligned Movement, to the establishment of a new international economic order.

Mr Ambassador, we warmly hail the heroic manner in which the Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and its great leader, President Kim Il-song, have been victoriously marching in the struggle against imperialism.

The People's Republic of Mozambique highly appreciates the efforts made by the WPK and the Korean people and government for the peaceful reunification of the Korean fatherland and the transformation of the Korean peninsula into a denuclearized zone of peace. We support the proposals put forward by the Korean Government with a view to achieving these objectives.

As socialist nations and members of the Nonaligned Movement, our countries have engaged themselves in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and the liberation of humankind.

It is in this context that our country gives its political, moral, and diplomatic support to the ANC of South Africa, SWAPO, the Polisario Front, the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor, and all peoples who in the various parts of the world, particularly in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia, struggle for independence, defense of their revolutionary gains, peace, justice, and progress.

Mr Ambassador, the defense of the principles of peace, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other nations, and mutually advantageous cooperation, and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with all countries, particularly the socialist nations, constitute the guidelines of our external policy.

The continuous strengthening of our bilateral cooperation, the permanent consolidation of its foundations, are very encouraging signs that our cooperation is developing.

The struggle continues! Many thanks.

DPRK Envoy Speech

MB051905 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Feb 85 p 3

[Speech by DPRK Ambassador Cha Myong-kuk during presentation of credentials to President Samora Machel in Maputo on 20 February]

[Text] Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique: Today I am pleased to present to you, esteemed Comrade President, the credentials through which the Central People's Committee of the DPRK has appointed me ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

First of all, I have the great honor of conveying the cordial greeting from great leader Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK; and dear leader Kim Chong-il to you, esteemed Comrade President.

I would also like to convey through you the fraternal greetings from the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people to the government and people of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The visit by the comrade president to our country in July last year was an important event which served to further develop the fraternal friendship between our two peoples, and further strengthen and promote the relations of friendship and cooperation between both countries, which have been developing further every day.

The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation which were sealed in the course of the common struggle against imperialism have been further strengthened and developed with each passing day, in accordance with the aspirations and interests of both peoples.

The Korean and Mozambican peoples are comrades in arms and intimate brothers who have fought side by side in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and for the maintenance of independence.

Under the correct leadership of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the Mozambican people have been attaining great successes in their determination to eliminate the backwardness and misery inherited from colonial domination, to lay the foundations of an independent national economy, and to establish the basis for the socialist society.

The Korean people are sincerely pleased with the successes that have already been attained by the Mozambican people, and with their own successes.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish the Mozambican people greater successes in the struggle for food self-sufficiency, the building of the basis of an independent national economy, and of a rich and powerful Mozambique in the 80's while achieving unity at the national level behind the comrade president, and implementing the resolutions adopted by the fourth Frelimo Party congress.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il, our people have erected a powerful sovereign, independent, and self-defensive nation, having fully implemented the immortal Chuche idea in all fields.

Today our people are waging a vigorous struggle for the successful outcome of the 10 great targets aimed at building socialism, as outlined by the sixth Workers Party of Korea congress, and taking great steps toward the fulfillment of the ninth plan of the sixth party congress.

Our people have been waging a vigorous struggle to attain the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the holding of tripartite talks in order to frustrate the actions of the American imperialists and their lackeys, who are determined to "fabricate"

two Koreas, and prepare the groundwork for the peaceful reunification of the country.

I would like to take this opportunity to express to you, Comrade President, the profound recognition for the active support that the Mozambican Government and its people have provided to the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and I am firmly convinced that in the future your government will grant me its active and fraternal support.

I would like to reaffirm to you, esteemed Comrade President, that I will do my best to strengthen and promote the already close relations of friendship and cooperation which fortunately exist between our two countries. To me it is a great honor to fulfill the glorious assignment as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Finally, I would like to express my belief that the esteemed comrade president and his government will give me the benefit of full recognition and sincere cooperation during my assignment.

Thank you.

Machel Returns From Talks in Tanzania 5 Mar

MB051714 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 5 March 85

[Text] President Samora Machel returned to Maputo this evening from Dar es Salaam, where he held bilateral talks with his Tanzanian counterpart Julius Nyerere. The Mozambican head of state had left this morning for Dar es Salaam. The meeting between the two statesmen centered on the current situation in southern Africa.

Soviet Fuel To Generate Power for Maputo

EA060007 Dakar PANA in English 1547 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Maputo, 5 March (AIM/PANA) — Over 15,000 tons of diesel from the Soviet Union is currently being unloaded at the Mozambican port of Matola from the Soviet tanker *Kerch*. The tanker arrived in Matola, which is the main industrial suburb of Maputo, on Saturday (2nd March) and has already discharged over 11,000 tons of diesel.

According to the ship's captain, Boris Potekhin, speaking at a press conference on board the *Kerch* this morning, the diesel is being supplied to ensure electricity generating capacity in Maputo.

Normally Maputo's electricity is provided by transmission lines from South Africa. However, in recent months these have suffered repeated sabotage by bandits of the "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR), which has obliged the Mozambican capital to make increasing use of a back-up power station. This has been fired by coal up to now, but the coal also comes from South Africa.

After the lines had been sabotaged four times in January, the Mozambican state electricity company announced that it was making plans to extend local generating capacity for the city and to reduce dependence on supplies from South Africa.

In line with this, the Soviet diesel will supply Maputo power station, and create a strategic reserve of fuel for the capital.

Captain Potekhin said that the *Kerch* had already left the Soviet Black Sea port of Feodosiya and was bound for Italy when it received an order to change course and head urgently for Mozambique.

The tanker is unloading 15,175 tons of diesel at Matola under the terms of a contract between the relevant Mozambican and Soviet state companies.

He also said that a second Soviet tanker, the *Friendship Among Peoples*, was currently taking a further 18,000 tons of diesel to the ports of Beira, in the centre of Mozambique, and Nacala, in the north of the country. Diesel is required in northern and central Mozambique for agricultural equipment, for lorries, and for a number of small diesel-fired power stations.

MNR Leader Fernandes Comments on Talks, Policy
LD051526 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT
 5 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Insecurity is still the order of the day in Mozambique, where armed clashes between government forces and rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance are on the increase.

MNR Secretary General Evo Fernandes is currently passing through Paris, and this morning Daniel Flamand first of all asked him what the state of play is in the negotiations begun a few months ago between his movement and the government of Maputo and South Africa.

[Begin recording] [Fernandes] In a cautious way there are talks on the possibility of talks. That means that we will not accept the resumption of negotiations if the government does not accept the principle of a general election.

[Flamand] Are contacts continuing at the moment, or are the negotiations completely broken off?

[Fernandes] There are envoys and also through the authorities of the South African Government. [sentence as heard]

[Flamand] And the basic principle is agreement on general and presidential elections?

[Fernandes] Yes, because the elections [word indistinct] the possibility of a democratic road. We cannot accept that a dictatorial government, like that in the country today, should continue.

[Flamand] So you want to set up a democratic system in Mozambique. Would this be a pluralist democracy, and could Frelimo be one of the political parties?

[Fernandes] The only kind of democracy we understand is pluralist democracy. And we intend that it should be Frelimo. [sentence as heard] And if they accept a general election, Frelimo would take part in the election.

[Flamand] In order to engage in a guerrilla war, as you are doing at the moment, finance is necessary, support is necessary, particularly support and finance from outside. What are the finance and support that the MNR receives?

[Fernandes] There is external support, but the support is discreet, and we can say nothing on this subject. [end recording]

When asked about the form of the MNR fight, Evo Fernandes said that it does not directly inconvenience the civilian people.

[Begin Fernandes recording] There are attacks on economic installations such as electricity lines. A war is not simply a war between two armies. It is a war against the economic bases of the government. [end recording]

NAMIBIA

Visitors Security Not Guaranteed in 'War Zone'
MB051039 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT
 5 Mar 85

[Text] Visitors to certain parts of the Namibian war zone will have to obtain permits from next week. Commissioner of Police in Namibia Dolf Gouws says people wanting to enter Ovambo, Kavango, Eastern Caprivi, Bushmanland, Hereroland East, and Kaokoland will have to get permission. He says the regulations are in the interests of visitors because security forces were not able to guarantee their safety. Gouws also said that the new measures were aimed at countering SWAPO's war effort. However, permanent residents of these areas would not need permits, but if people were caught without permits in listed areas they would be liable to a fine of 600 rand or 1 year's imprisonment on both.

SOUTH AFRICA

Minister Claims Soviet Pressure on Mozambique
MB051545 Johannesburg International Service in English
 1500 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The South African minister of defense says that the Soviet Union and its allies are apparently exercising immense pressure on Mozambique not to adhere to the Nkomati Accord with South Africa. The minister, General Magnus Malan, was speaking at the Orange Free State Province town of Kroonstad.

He said the South African Government trusted that there would be continued realism and a spirit of cooperation between Mozambique and South Africa.

South Africa adhered to the spirit and the content of the Nkomati Accord, he said, and the government desired the cooperation to continue to the benefit of all concerned.

With reference to the recent unrest in some parts of South Africa, Gen Malan said that agitators had been forced into these areas from other places. The unrest was proof, he said, that restful and stable communities could not escape a clearly orchestrated and organized action to create a revolutionary climate in South Africa.

Botswana Reportedly Urged To Expel ANC Members

*MB060829 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT
6 Mar 85*

[Text] South Africa continues its bid to drive the ANC out of Botswana. The *RAND DAILY MAIL* quotes what it calls well-placed diplomatic sources as saying South Africa has asked Botswana to expell a number of alleged ANC members. The sources say Botswana's president, Quett Masire, is believed to have told the leader of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, of the demand.

The request is believed to follow recent alleged infiltration of South Africa and Bophuthatswana by ANC guerrillas.

The paper reports that Botswana security forces have followed up the request by telling a number of the ANC members to leave, but it is not clear whether they have left.

South Africa's foreign minister has refused to comment, claiming the reports to be rumors. No reply has been received from the Botswana Government.

SWAZILAND

Ex-Police, Army Chiefs To Appear on Treason Charges

*MB051030 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND
in English 5 Mar 85 p 1*

[By Mashumi Twala]

[Except] The four former police and army chiefs, who are presently serving 60 days' detention, have been served with summons to appear in the High Court on charges of high treason.

A spokesman for the High Court said the trial of the men, comprising former police commissioner, Mr Titus Msibi, former deputy commissioner, Mr Edgar Hillary, ex-army commander, Mangomeni Ndzimandze, and Major Adednego Dlamini, was scheduled to commence on the 15th of next month.

ZAMBIA

Supreme Court To Issue Ruling on Treason Appeal

*MB051924 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
5 Mar 85*

[Text] The Supreme Court will deliver judgment next month in the case in which former High Court Commissioner Edward Shamwana and others were sentenced to death for treason. The others who were jointly condemned are former Governor of the Bank of Zambia Valentine Musakanya, former Industrial Finance Corporation Manager Goodwin Yoram Mumba, businessman Laurent Kanyembu, Zairean politician Deogratius Symba, and driver Thomas Muliwa, and (Albert Mumbegule).

According to a statement of the court notice board, judgment will be delivered on 2 April. The seven men were convicted by High Court Judge Dennis Chirwa on 20 January 1983 for attempting to overthrow the government in the October 1980 abortive coup plot. The marathon appeal, which lasted about 6 weeks last year, was heard by Supreme Court Judge Godfrey Muwo and acting Supreme Court Judges Bonaventure Bweupe and Ernest Sakala.

ZIMBABWE

Statement Issued on Bulawayo Security Operation

*MB051910 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT
5 Mar 85*

[Text] The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a statement concerning the security clampdown conducted over the weekend in Bulawayo's high density suburbs. The statement says 1,282 people were picked up. Of these, 139 are still being held. One of them has been confirmed as a bandit, and eight of them are wanted criminals for several (?common) law offenses. Among the weapons recovered were 2 pistols and an AK rifle, and including 1 pair of binoculars and 67 rounds of ammunition.

Finance Minister Comments on OAU Meeting

*MB060646 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT
6 Mar 85*

[Text] The minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, has described the proposed economic summit of African heads of state and government as a turning point in the history of Africa. Comrade Chidzero was speaking to newsmen in Harare yesterday on his return from the 41st session of the OAU Council of Ministers which ended in Addis Ababa on Monday.

He said Zimbabwe was a member of the 7-nation OAU steering committee which was charged with the task of preparing for the first economic summit to be held in Ethiopia next July. The committee also includes Tanzania, Algeria, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal, and the Cameroon. Among the issues to be discussed at the summit is an overall assessment of the Lagos Plan of Action of 1980, the food crisis, Africa's debt burden, and the programs for cooperation between the OAU member states.

Zimbabwe's delegation to the Council of Ministers' meeting was led by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, who described the current spirit within the OAU as more realistic and businesslike.

Harare Cites Reagan Remarks to New Envoy

*MB060734 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT
6 Mar 85*

[Text] United States President Mr Ronald Reagan says his country and Zimbabwe should speak frankly in an atmosphere of mutual respect although they may not always agree on everything. Mr Reagan made these remarks in Washington yesterday when he received the credentials of Zimbabwe's new ambassador to the United States, Comrade Garwe. He noted that Zimbabwe and the United States have much in common. Presenting his letter of credence, Ambassador Garwe thanked the United States for assistance given to Zimbabwe since independence. Comrade Garwe stressed the importance of continued exchange of views on international issues of mutual interest.